THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 213

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

President Faces Drought Havoc

Reich Burdens Its Foreigners

Hindenburg Lies at Tannenberg

U. S. Helps Many Banks Reopen

India Builds England's Gold

Air Corps Cameras Map Alaska

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT studies the great and increasing American drought area face to face. As he travels through Montana and North Dakota, officials bring word that the burnt-out belt has grown 300 per cent since Congress adjourned. The Government is butchering 200,000 cattle a day; may slaughter 25 per cent of the country's total because the drought is upon 60 per cent of the total land area. There is neither food nor water for the cattle; all crops are short. The President sees a huge burden of relief to be carried through the winter. Beyond that he sees hope—He sees insurance from future drought by removing thousands of families, if they will go, onto more surely productive land.

* * *

¶ Germany has its attention attracted to an act by Economic Minister Schacht affecting thousands of foreign residents. From October first the supply of "registered" marks will be shut off and foreigners and travelers will be forced to change their own currency into German marks at current commercial rates, losing the great saving heretofore made through registered marks. The Reichsbank will thus secure much of the foreign money it needs to buy foreign raw materials, but travel to Germany may dwindle—Germany becomes the dearest country in Europe for the foreigner.

* * *

¶ Tannenberg, scene of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's greatest military victory over the Russians, sees his body laid to rest in one of the eight memorial towers. The entire roadway from his Neudeck estate is lined with people as the gun carriage with its silent burden is escorted by soldiers and citizens bearing torches. No women are allowed in the parade; but they cry beside the road. Racked with emotion, Chancellor Hitler delivers a second eulogy, saying his predecessor opened the door to the representatives of German resurgence. "I Had a Comrade" and "Ein' Feste Burg" are sung—And the whole of reverent Germany appears to join in.

* * *

¶ The United States saw 29 additional national banks with deposits of $24,472,000 licensed to reopen during July. In the seven months of 1934, 342 banks with deposits of $294,288,000 have resumed. In New England all banks remaining closed after the banking holiday of 1933 have been opened or disposed of. Only 66 national banks, or 4.7 per cent of those unlicensed on March 16, 1933, are still shut. Many thousands of once long-faced depositors draw checks again—One of the foremost things the Federal Government has done was to get behind the banks.

* * *

¶ India has shipped $750,000,000 in gold to England since Britain went off the yellow standard three years ago. For generations much of the world's mined gold has flowed to India, where Hindu potentates fashioned it into trinkets or stored it as a source of power. The Indian rupee depreciated along with the pound, while the gold price in London rose steadily. Thus India brought out much of the hidden store and sent it to where it commanded the most rupees—And the unforeseen windfall enables the Bank of England to set a new high mark.

* * *

¶ Brussels sees Archduke Otto, claimant to Austria's throne, motor to Italy. His mother, former Empress Zita, is already a guest in Rome. A rumored matrimonial alliance between Otto and a princess of the Italian royal family stirs capitals of Europe. The talk, naturally, sees Italy backing return of the Hapsburgs to Austrian power and thus blocking any Austro-German union. Many fear Hapsburg return would mean a fight to recover territory—But, the lay world wonders, how much have two young persons to say in this match?

* * *

¶ France sees captains of 130 fishing boats put about in Douarnenez harbor and dump 1,000,000 sardines back into the sea. They reject an offer of 5¼ cents a pound and dump to hold the price at 6 cents. A lot of French poor folks who can pay neither price would have relished those sardines, but letting them feast wouldn't be business—The French are adopting that wonderful American idea that ideal market conditions mean not enough of anything to go round.

* * *

¶ Fairbanks, Alaska, sees six U. S. Army bombing planes set a world's record by photographing 8829 square miles of territory in a single day. Above mountains and canyons move busy flying cameramen doing what needs a month under old land methods. Those Alaskan peaks and passes which seemed so formidable to stout-hearted men in gold rush days are child's play for the army fliers. High in the air is the true point of view for studying the earth—But one learns more and enjoys most when his point of view isn't too shifting.

Knows Currents

Wide World

David E. Lilienthal

Director TVA Electrical Program

TVA Electrical Experts to Study Foreign Methods

Will Investigate English 'Grid' System of Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7—Uncle Sam, with his TVA slogan of "Electricity for all," is stepping over to see what England is doing along that line.

Tennessee Valley Authority headquarters in Knoxville announce that Mr. David E. Lilienthal, director in charge of the electrical program, and Mr. Llewellyn Evans, chief electrical engineer, will go to England to study the "grid" system of transmission and distribution as developed there. They will sail Aug. 15 on the United States liner Manhattan and will be gone one month.

The trip is the result of the Authority's effort to formulate the best procedure and policy for the allocation and distribution of future large blocks of power to be available. Purchase of the Knoxville system and distribution of TVA power in east Tennessee will exhaust the capacity of Wilson Dam until completion of Norris Dam.

"The near analogy to the situation in the Tennessee Valley," said Mr. Lilienthal, "is the Central Electricity Board of Great Britain, now in its seventh year.

"The British 'grid' system, so called because of the nation-wide criss-cross of wires, represents the practical, forthright English approach to a problem of seeing that electricity is widely available for domestic and industrial use. Under the British 'grid' system, they have a combination of publicly owned and privately owned enterprises with the Government owning all transmission lines and making arrangements with public and private enterprises so as to unify the power supply and thus utilize it in the most efficient way.

"As in the Tennessee Valley, decentralization of industry is one of the principal objectives and actual results already have appeared in this direction."

The trip to Europe also has a direct connection with Mr. Lilienthal's position on the newly-created National Power Policy Committee. The TVA officials will first visit Ireland to study the River Shannon hydroelectric development.

Court Defends Military Rule In Minneapolis

Truck Owners' Plea for Injunction Denied, but Peace Move Gains

Many Sign Compact

Large Operators Holding Off, but Governor Expects Eventual Surrender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 7—Peace again hovered on the horizon in the Minneapolis truck drivers' strike today with employers and employees not very far apart on the settlement proposal advanced by federal mediators.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson's martial rule of the city imposed nearly two weeks ago still held good, following refusal of federal district judges to grant a temporary restraining order against the military occupation on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. Hearing on a suit for permanent injunction was set for tomorrow afternoon.

The court action had been expected. Subpœnas were served on the Governor, Adjt.-Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, troop commander, and Col. Elmer W. McDevitt, provost marshal, at the national guard headquarters, yesterday.

Texas Decision Cited

In their appeals for the injunction against martial law, the Minneapolis employers cite a number of United States Supreme Court decisions. Outstanding among these is one written by Chief Justice Hughes and handed down in December, 1932. This declared unlawful and unconstitutional the state of martial law established by the Governor of Texas in his attempt to control production in the oil fields. The appeal for protection of the United States court was filed on behalf of all employers and business institutions of Minneapolis.

Added to the growing peace hopes was the increasing number of trucking operators who were signing an agreement to abide by the terms laid down in the so-called Haas-Dunnigan settlement plan. Unlimited operation by permit was promised by the Governor to those who agreed to abide by the proposals in an order Sunday night revoking all previous licenses and requiring the application for new ones for operation confined solely to necessities such as coal, ice, milk, and breadstuffs, and trucking in interstate commerce; United States mail and passenger service, including taxicabs.

Many Sign Agreement

Truck operators started filing in with their signed agreements shortly after the Governor's order went into effect, and yesterday the movement gained momentum. More than 200 firms signed the agreement. Many of these were small concerns; the really large companies, especially those with large numbers of striking drivers, had not signed.

The new set-up allowed such limited movement of trucks as to cramp business seriously. With business losing an estimated $500,000 a day by reason of strike conditions, the Governor and observers felt certain that the employers must eventually surrender.

Since this new development has taken place there has been no disturbance by pickets.

Boston Invites Tunnel Patrons

Shoe Holiday 'Enjoyed' at Lynn

Coal Code Injunction Sought

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

City Affairs

Advertising May Pay

Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, publicity agent for the new General Sumner East Boston Vehicular Tunnel, incidentally Mayor of Boston, is taking no chances on having Boston-bound tourists from the north get lost. He not only wants them to come to Boston—he wants them to use the tunnel, and pay the 25-cent fee. All major routes through this section have been liberally marked at the suggestion of the Mayor, who from City Hall, watches the tunnel deficit pile up day by day.

Signs pointing to the under-the-harbor passage, according to Mr. Christopher J. Carven, Public Works Commissioner, should attract more business. He and the Mayor are considering other means of advertising—even newspaper and billboard displays. South Shore trade also will be solicited in the campaign.

* * * *

New York, Mansfield critics undoubtedly have figured, is beyond their shouting range. The Mayor, in the neighboring metropolis for a vacation, remains over a day or so longer than he planned. At home City Hall remains quiet. Not even a critic stirs. Not even a counter-blast at municipal economy.

* * *

Going Down

Newly found jobs, Government or otherwise, along with the pruning of "chiselers" continue to cut Boston welfare costs, the director, Mr. John C. L. Dowling, again notes this week. Last year at this time the city gave relief to 31,619. During the last week of July there were on the roll, 28,838. On Aug. 4 there were only 28,633.

Strikes

Shoe Holiday Declared

Lynn shoe workers are enjoying—or at least experiencing—a "holiday." Some 2000 of them decided yesterday to shun their benches until shop owners had renewed agreements with the United Shoe & Leather Workers' Union. Twenty-two plants, whose operators have signed the agreements, will continue. Some 20 haven't yet affixed their signatures, but six of these say they will. The 20 unsigned shops, however, will be picketed until they comply. A quick peace is foreseen.

Meanwhile the move spilled over into Malden. Police with tear gas bombs and practiced club arms await illegal picketing about the Gregory & Read Wood Heel Company, an open shop. An attempt to unionize the workers is expected, the influence having its origin in Lynn, it is suspected.

Forty picketers arrested near the plant yesterday were arraigned in the Malden District Court today, pleaded not guilty, and had their cases continued to Aug. 16.

Liquor

Voluntary Closing

Somerville repeal saloon owners won't come down to open up on Sundays any more. Meeting with the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Labor To Give Bacon Chance To Air Record

Massachusetts A. F. of L. Ready to Challenge Him in Debate

Ely Reaffirms Stand

Thinks NRA Should Go—Labor Says Organization Can Do More Than NRA

An unprecedented plunge into active politics in order to fill the Massachusetts Legislature with men friendly to labor will be initiated by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, now holding its forty-ninth annual convention at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, today.

This was the prediction of labor leaders in charge of the convention discussion period.

The bulletin issued yesterday by Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican pre-primary candidate for Governor, in which he defended his labor record, is to be interpreted by labor as a challenge to make its political power felt in the coming state election.

The federation is to be presented with a detailed account of Mr. Bacon's eight-year labor record in the Legislature, Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the state federation, declared.

Plans for Public Debate

So seriously has organized labor taken the Bacon issue that Mr. Watt will move a resolution providing that the federation pay one-half the expenses for holding a series of open forums in which Mr. Bacon may have an opportunity to discuss publicly his labor record. It is further provided that the discussions would be in the form of a debate between Mr. Bacon and a federation representative.

Political militancy is to be matched by militancy in labor organization. Asserting that employers have baffled efforts of labor to organize, Mr. John Bowen, international vice-president of the Machinists' Union, told the convention that organization, rather than the NRA codes, will guarantee fair wages, hours, and working conditions for labor.

Particularly must labor organize to obtain a still shorter work week, since the 40-hour week has, according to Mr. Bowen, absorbed only 3,000,000 workers, leaving unemployed 10,000,000 men and women.

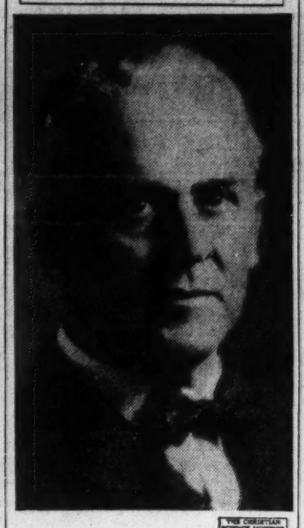
To Buy Only Union-Made Goods

Labor must now, he said, depend upon the 30-hour week, if unemployment is to be ended. And he added that a nation cannot function permanently upon PWA projects.

An acrid controversy developed on the issue of the union label, with the more liberal element finally prevailing. A resolution binding organized labor to buy only union label goods

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

For Independence



Dr. Robert A. Millikan

U.S. Faces Threat Of Paternalism, Millikan Holds

Too Much Government Worse Than Naziism and Red Influence

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Too much paternalism, Dr. Robert A. Millikan says, is a more serious threat to Americanism than Communism or Naziism.

Paternalism, the cosmic ray authority said in a radio address last night, weakens "self-reliance, discourages private initiative, diminishes opportunity."

"Excess government may spoil the American dream," he warned.

"The American dream is that this country may always remain a land of freedom and of opportunity for each individual to rise to just that position of power and influence to which his own character entitles him; a land in which the standard of living of the common man is just as high as is compatible with the total productivity of the country; a land that has so intelligent and informed an electorate that social changes, however far-reaching, can always be brought about and only be brought about by constitutional ballot methods. . . ."

The natural scientist warned against the threat of rule by the bullet instead of the ballot, declaring "freedom of speech and of the press are our most priceless heritage."

External as well as internal influences might spoil the American dream, he said. Among the external influences he listed "Russian fanatics," "Nazi emotionalists," "Japanese or American jingoes," and international war.

President Sees Drought-Baked States In West

Tells People He Intends They Shall Have the Water Due Them

Promises His Help

Declares Present Projects Are Only Part of Dream—Visits Disappearing Lake

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH ROOSEVELT SPECIAL TRAIN, Devil's Lake, N. D., Aug. 7—The President came today from where projects are actually under way to a place where they still exist only in local blue prints.

And he spent two days in the drought belt, examining its problems with care, fitting them with ambitious plans for rehabilitation.

Fifty years ago this lake was a great recreational center. Political rallies were also held here. A little steamboat plied its waters. Its landing is now almost 10 miles from the shore. For the lake is rapidly drying up. In the half-century it has shrunk from 100 square miles to about 30. Fish and wild bird life have vanished. The outlet is no more. Cottages and towns are both dry and very high. For the still sizable lake smells.

So it is proposed to build a great earth-fill dam on the Missouri at Garrison, divert flood waters, 101 miles across a divide through tunnels, canals, and streams, until it reaches Devil's Lake. The incoming flow will sweeten the waters and the air. And it will cost some $80,000,000. Other plans run as low as $8,000,000, with correspondingly modest results.

Army Opposes Project

The army engineers, who have filed a report—presumably adverse—with the War Department, claim that the dam will be extremely hazardous, due to the wrong kind of shale foundations and that its cost is inordinate.

But Dakotans point out that the water supply of a dozen or more sizeable towns and cities depends upon the James and Cheyenne Rivers and that impounding of water above Garrison will furnish a reservoir to guarantee water needs of apprehensive communities.

However the controversy between the army engineers and the local builders turns out, it is certain that this territory stands in dire need of water during the present drought cycle. For two days President Roosevelt has been riding through counties where the drought situation is becoming increasingly acute.

Last night he had a grave report from Col. Lawrence Westbrook, Assistant Administrator of the FERA, who estimated that the total loss, caused by the drought, is $5,000,000,000.

Burnt-Out Belt Expands

About 60 per cent of the total land area of the United States, the President was told, is now in drought area. The burnt-out belt has increased 300 per cent since Congress adjourned. The Government is now butchering 200,000 cattle a day, and expects to be forced to slaughter from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 before it has finished, which is about 25 per cent of the entire cattle supply of the country. There is neither feed nor water enough to support the cattle. All crops are very short.

Nor has the peak been reached. The drought area is still extending, and the greatest relief burden on Uncle Sam will come in winter, when the farmers' resources are at their lowest. That is the problem Mr. Roosevelt faces as his train crosses these grim and dusty acres.

In Montana and the Dakotas it is plain that much of the land should never have been put to the plow. It was cultivated only under the alluring temptation of $2 wheat during and after the war. Probably the farmers made both ends meet only in their first season or two, and have been going in the red ever since.

Will Be Up to Farmer to Decide

The Government now expects to assist such submarginal farmers to better lands if they want to go. There will be no compulsion. Indeed, Colonel Westbrook told President Roosevelt that when a trace of coercion entered into the government agent's approach, it aroused the farmer's hostility and he dug his toes more deeply into the soil. Only when told that he would have an "opportunity" to get better land was he willing to desert his acres.

The President eschewed compulsion in his Fort Peck speech last night, declaring, "It is a fact—you and I know it—that there are many families in many states who are trying to make both ends meet without much success. It has been shown over a period of years that the land these families are using for agriculture ought not for the best economic purposes be used for agriculture. Now, if these families want to go on farming that land and go deeper in red every year, I take it, it is their affair. On the other hand, your Government believes in giving them a chance to go to better places—a voluntary chance."

Only Small Part of Dream

That is the ultimate answer to the drought problem in this area. Already, the FERA is buying up lands to which families may be transferred. It is furnishing relief to 6600 farm families in Montana alone. Work relief and money relief are both provided.

At Fort Peck last night the President got right to the bottom of the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Plea of Jobless For Relief Eases New Orleans War

Federal Benefits Stopped Because State Failed to Pass Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 7—A gathering of unemployed, pleading for relief, eased for the day, at least, the bitterness between the factions of Senator Huey P. Long and Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley.

In the tension caused by the protest meeting, led by Jane Speed, Communist leader, police even "invaded" the territory about the city registration office held for more than a week by national guardsmen.

The city riot squad, composed of 50 men armed with tear gas guns, formed a complete cordon about the registration office.

Mayor Walmsley, in anticipation of a threatened attack on the registration office, directed the men be placed there. Despite the fact that guardsmen remained within the office equally as well armed, the New Orleans Mayor held that should such an attack develop it was his duty to suppress it.

State Failed to Act

The protest meeting was marked by belligerent speeches condemning both Mayor Walmsley and Senator Long. The gathering was a direct result of the dropping in Louisiana of more than 15,000 "employables" by the Federal Government. These persons now are without relief because of failure of the State to enact relief legislation.

Resolutions adopted and presented to Mayor Walmsley by Miss Speed urged that the money now being spent to maintain the 500 extra city police and the militia be turned over to a relief organization. Attempts to give these resolutions to Senator Long failed when hotel employees would not admit the bearers.

Delay on Police Board

In the civil district court before Judge Nat W. Bond, the Walmsley faction scored an initial victory in its fight to keep the new police board from functioning. Operation of the board would take police control away from the present city administration.

On the plea of the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. George Wallace, exceptions of "no cause of action" were filed. Following short argument these exceptions were overruled and trial of the case on its merits began.

Attorneys for the Long faction sought to show the bill constitutional while Walmsley forces attacked the measure as illegal. With the completion of arguments Judge Bond took the case under advisement with the declaration that decision would be handed down Thursday morning.

Gunfire entered the political war last night when a sentry at Jackson Barracks, headquarters of the National Guard, fired twice at an unidentified man he said was making an attempt to get into the barracks.

Germany Honors Hindenburg In Hero's Funeral

Chancellor Hitler Speaks Eulogy for President He Succeeded

TANNENBERG, Germany, Aug. 7 (AP)—Praise for Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg as man, soldier and national leader, was vioced by his successor as head of the Reich, Chancellor Adolf Hitler, in the memorial services here yesterday.

The grateful nation gave him rest in one of the eight impressive towers of the Tannenberg war monument, where 20 years ago Marshal Hindenburg beat back eight units of an invading Russian army. Here his wars were over.

His requiem was the stirring song, "I Had a Comrade," a national hymn sung to the tramp of marching feet.

His oration was given by the whole German people, speaking through the Chancellor, his successor, Herr Adolf Hitler.

His way to the tomb was through a dramatic and breath-taking military display.

His resting-place looks out over the East Prussian fields which he loved so well and which now are green and gold with the harvest.

The funeral ceremony of the late president opened with Beethoven's solemn funeral march from the "Eroica" symphony. It included ad-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Arab and Jew Riots In Algeria Halted By French Troops

CONSTANTINE, Algeria, Aug. 7 (AP)—Religious riots between Arabs and Jews which have cost an estimated loss of 100 lives appeared to be dying out today.

Authorities poured troops into the city and claimed the situation is well in hand. Forty persons are under arrest and will be tried summarily.

All but three of the identified 25 dead were Jews. The exact number of victims is impossible to ascertain at present, as the rioters carried off the victims.

Many Jews have fled the city. Martial law prevails, and Senegalese troops patrol the streets here and in the near-by port of Philippeville. Machine guns overlook strategic points in Jewish quarters.

An anti-Semitic spirit has long been fermenting among the Arabs, authorities said. The rioting started Friday, and continued Saturday and yesterday until the Constantine garrison, aided by other troops and police and firemen from neighboring cities, gained apparent control today.

Test Dive Off Bermuda; Bathysphere Trip Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The National Geographic Society announced today a successful test dive in the bathysphere was made off Bermuda yesterday by Dr. William Beebe and Mr. Otis Barton preparatory to the effort to reach a depth of half a mile to be made within a few days.

A cablegram today said new machinery in the heavy steel ball in which the deep dive will be made functioned satisfactorily on the test. The effort is being sponsored jointly by the National Geographic Society and the New York Zoölogical Society for study of marine life.

Executive Order Looms Large In Roosevelt's Bag of Tools As New Means for Gaining End

Right to Use It Is Unquestioned but Wonder Is Aroused as to Just How Far It Will Go—Nearly All NRA Developed Under Its Use

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—President Roosevelt has brought the executive order into new prominence as an instrument of government.

He has far out-distanced his predecessors in its use. In the year and five months he has been President he has issued 877 executive orders. During the first 12 months of his administration, President Roosevelt issued 660 of such orders. Theodore Roosevelt issued an average of 162 a year; Taft, 172; Wilson, 220; Harding, 212; Coolidge, 312 and Hoover 250.

Heretofore, the executive order has been used by Presidents in a routine way, except in time of war. But it remained for Roosevelt to find a new place for it in employing it to promote his New Deal policies. The executive order has never before been generally used to set up new branches of government, fix salaries or do any of the numerous things that have been done under the new régime.

Some commentators describe this widespread use of the executive order as a far-reaching extension of the bureaucratic system. There is general agreement that it is something new that will be much discussed as time goes on.

First notice of the practice will be given by the American Bar Association at its annual meeting the end of this month. A special committee of lawyers will point to the great difficulty of compiling and making available any such body of orders.

Through these orders the executive branch of the Government has been considerably changed in recent months. Practically all of the 64 emergency agencies were created by executive orders.

Formerly, the executive order was used for such actions as transferring public lands from one classification to another or for exempting persons seeking government employment from the necessity of civil service examination.

In the new type of order, the number which incorporate provisions imposing criminal penalties of fines and imprisonment for violation is without precedent in the history of the Government.

By use of executive order President Roosevelt has not only set up new government activities, but has directed their operations; he has changed the country's monetary policy, determined to what uses lump sums of money appropriated by Congress shall be put and through power delegated to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has regulated industry.

No one questions President Roosevelt's authority, invested in him by Congress, to conduct government business by executive order, but lawyers and political economists are wondering just how far the new trend will be carried.

Franco-Russian Air Alliance Negotiated Coincidental To Soviet Admission to League

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 7—Franco-Russian military collaboration in the air is being arranged by an important official mission which arrived at Le Bourget today in a squadron of Soviet airplanes.

Although nominally the visit of the Soviet air officials is a mere courtesy call, returning a similar gesture made by the former French Air Minister, Pierre Cot, last year, actually, it is learned authoritatively, the flying envoys are charged with working out details of a Franco-Russian alliance, in so far as aviation is concerned, under the guise of "technical collaboration."

The Monitor is able to reveal that the Soviets have definitely decided to apply for admission to the League of Nations in September and have notified the League Secretariat to this effect. This tends to leave the way open for further negotiations for conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance between France and Russia.

The exact position of these negotiations is difficult to ascertain, but apprehension had been expressed by the press here lest the Soviets should subordinate their entry into the League to the conclusion and ratification of the "Eastern Locarno," which appears to be held up by Polish opposition. This apprehension has now been proved groundless. At the same time it is learned that Poland—which some months ago conditioned its approval of Russia's entry into the League on Poland being given a permanent seat on the Council—has now modified this stand and no longer offers serious opposition to Russia's début at Geneva.

Mussolini Reviews Navy at Maneuvers

GAETA, Italy, Aug. 7 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini stood on the deck of the battle cruiser Pola yesterday afternoon while its guns belched thundering broadsides in combined navy and air maneuvers.

The maneuvers, in which 48 warships, 10 cruisers and one aircraft-carrier are participants, are to last three days and culminate in a review Wednesday.

Simultaneously Il Duce's Rome press declared that disarmament efforts had failed and that the world was rearming. Italy, it said, must follow the example of the United States and other powers by increasing air and naval forces.

Premier Mussolini, who learned to fly before he assumed the premiership, piloted his own hydroplane here from Rome this morning. He swung in a circular salute over the assembled fleet before alighting.

Leeds Likes Sunshine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—Building on a "sunshine plan" is becoming increasingly popular in Yorkshire, where open-air sunshine schools and houses are being erected in many places. A new scheme provides for a block of "sunshine flats" in one of the slum areas of Leeds, to cost £22,000.

Archduke Otto Quits Belgium to Visit Italy

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Archduke Otto, claimant to the throne of Austria, left his Belgian exile by automobile today. It was announced that he was headed for Italy to join his mother, the Empress Zita, who has been there for the last three weeks.

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Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1934

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Things Present

Inasmuch as Mr. Perrin's "North . . South . . East . . West" discusses a subject that is very close to the heart of every newspaper man, it might not be labor lost to hand the article to some local "gentleman of the press." Editorial Page.

And Things to Come

Believe it or not, the biggest job-giver wants to lose his! He sees national planning coming to aid the needy. Read the interview with the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator in tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section. Palma Wayne takes us out to some Hollywood studios to prove that one can't believe all one sees ("Is Seeing Believing? Not on the Screen"). Back in 1931 Janet Mabie opined that cats were superior to dogs. Since then she has acquired Sindbad; and she brightens a page of the section with some altered views.

Farley Avoids Political Forecast

G.O.P. Explains New Deal Votes

Drought Fought by CCC Forces

Army Drafts Expansion Program, Following Lead of the Navy—Rise in Postal Revenue Allows Increased Staff—Securities Safeguarded

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Politics came into its own in the capital today. Postmaster-General Farley was back after a thinly disguised election survey tour of the country. The air was rife with political speculation.

Second in importance and closely linked with the political situation was the drought which day by day becomes progressively more serious. For the first time Department of Agriculture officials admitted that their $525,000,000 drought relief budget may prove inadequate. Mr. Victor A. Christgau, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said that applications for relief already exceed the total amount available.

★ ★ ★

Politics: What Mr. Farley found during his nation-wide trip is for the most part a secret. He parried questions for over an hour at one of the most unusual press conferences in recent capital history. There was no indication to be found in his manner or behavior that he considered the Democratic Party's chance anything but as bright as ever. He was the same optimistic, cheerful good natured "Jim" who predicted a landslide for Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt after the Chicago conventions.

When asked about recent attacks at Democratic policies made by Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, Republican national chairman, he replied with the usual Farley assurance that "Nobody cares very much what Mr. Fletcher has to say. He's just whistling in the dark."

He added a generous tribute to Mr. Fletcher's ability, saying that he was a "good man with an impossible job," but adding that Mr. Fletcher didn't have anything to talk about anyway.

But when Mr. Farley's questioners began mentioning states in which the Democrats are known to be facing rather difficult family tangles and those where the Progressives and third party group with New Deal leanings are complicating the picture, the Postmaster-General refused to commit himself.

Wisconsin he left strictly to the President to handle. He refused to say a word about California, where the candidacy of Mr. Upton Sinclair, an avowed Socialist, has brought consternation into the Democratic ranks. He obviously disliked implications that his Democratic henchmen in New York have failed to support Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and that the New Deal has apparently left Tammany untouched even under new leadership.

Perhaps most significant of all he declined to make any definite predictions as to numbers of seats in Senate or House which he expects the Democrats to win. He was his old familar self—in all respects except an unusual reluctance about flat predictions of success.

★ ★ ★

Republican Answer: Republicans have been embarrassed in the present congressional elections campaign more by their votes for many New Deal measures during the sessions of the past Congress than anything else. They have found it a little difficult to come out now against what they voted for in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration. And Democrats have been unkind enough to take all possible advantage of their embarrassment.

Now Representative Robert L. Bacon (R.) of New York, vice-chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, provides his colleagues with an answer. It is in part as follows:

"Republicans voted for these measures because they were proposed to take care of an emergency and because Congress and the people were told they were but temporary. Republicans did not vote for measures which admittedly were proposed to effectuate permanent changes in our government structure. Unlike the two-thirds Democratic majority in the House they did not surrender their legislative responsibilities and duties. They were not rubber stamps. They were glad to vote for the relief of the distressed through helping to pass so-called emergency legislation.

"When the New Deal Administration now proposes to make permanent this emergency legislation which was held to be temporary in character, not only is the trust of the voters who put the New Dealers in office betrayed but the trust Congress put in the Democratic Administration also is betrayed.

"President Roosevelt said that the emergency confronting the country was almost as great as that when we were in the World War. I was among those Republicans in Congress who helped in the depression emergency. In doing this, however, I did reserve the right not to subordinate opposition to principles which the New Dealers now propose shall be made permanent or which in the very nature of things would leave a lasting and blighting influence on American lives."

★ ★ ★

Drought Fighters: With 50,000 young men going out to save what they can on the sun-parched land of the Middle West, enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps has reached a new peak.

By the end of this week, the total enrollment in CCC camps is expected to reach 360,000, or only 10,000 under the limit authorized by Congress.

The drought fighters will be selected from the blighted areas, and will be sent into the field to reclaim farms, check soil erosion and protect parched plants and trees from destruction. Camps, scattered through the drought section, will number 172.

The drought fighters will receive $30 a month and will be expected to send from $22 to $25 home to their families.

The CCC has grown by leaps and bounds since April, when it was at its lowest ebb—around 200,000 men. The growth has been in the face of an increasing number of men who have left the ranks to take jobs elsewhere. Since last October, 88,000 members of the corps have left to go to other jobs, CCC records show.

A special allotment of $12,500,000 was given the CCC by the President for use in its drought program.

★ ★ ★

Sheep Buying: The Agricultural Adjustment Administration which has been buying cattle from hard-pressed farmers in the drought regions for some weeks will soon begin the purchase of sheep and goats.

Plans for the sheep-buying have been under consideration for some time but were held up by refusal of Mr. John R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, to indorse the expenditure of government money for the purchase of animals not specifically mentioned in the drought relief act.

Mr. McCarl reconsidered and has given his approval on the basis that the purchase of sheep and goats, in addition to cattle, is necessary to relieve emergency conditions in the drought-stricken areas.

Under the program the government buyers will purchase only ewes, and a flat price of $2 each for ewes one year old or older will be paid. Angora goats also will be bought and the price will be $1.40 each for animals one year old or older.

As in the case of cattle purchases, all animals fit for use will be utilized in providing food supplies for families on relief.

★ ★ ★

Forest Fires: One of the jobs that has been made more difficult by the drought is fire-fighting. In the last few days several thousand men have been called to the fire lines by the Forest Service.

Forest fires have increased more than 75 per cent of the average of the preceding three years. But the vigilance of the trained employees of the forest service, reinforced by CCG men, has succeeded in keeping down the total area burned to just slightly more than the three-year average.

"There is cautious rejoicing in the forest service that we are managing to keep losses down fairly close to the records of more favorable years despite this year's extremely unfavorable climatic conditions," says Mr. Roy Headley, assistant forester and chief of operations, who issues an appeal to all forest visitors to be careful with their use of fire.

★ ★ ★

Foreign Securities: After conferring for an hour at the State Department with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, assured American investors that the danger of the flotation of worthless foreign securities in this country, was over. Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was present at the discussion.

The result of the conference was apparent satisfaction on the part of both Senator Fletcher and Mr. Pecora that sufficient legislation has already been passed to prevent a recurrence of the vast flotations of worthless foreign securities which took such a toll of American investors during recent years.

★ ★ ★

Army's Hopes: With the navy getting new ships way beyond its expectations, the army has for some time been feeling like the step-child of the Roosevelt Administration. It has apparently decided that at least it won't do any harm to ask for things on as big a scale as has the navy—and may do some good. And so it has worked out a program of expansion for itself which runs as follows:

1. An increase in the enlisted personnel from 118,000 to 165,000 men.
2. An increase in officer personnel from 12,000 to 14,000.
3. A $33,000 appropriation for the purchase of anti-aircraft defense material.

The $33,000,000 appropriation was sought last year out of PWA funds, but refused. This year the army hopes for better luck in that direction. The increase in personnel will require an act of Congress. It is intimated that Mr. George Dern, Secretary of War, will institute a campaign to obtain its passage as soon as he returns from his inspection trip of the Panama Canal defenses and western army posts.

Needs of adequate national defense are urged as one of the reasons, but major emphasis is being placed on the lessened burden to relief rolls which the enlistment of 50,000 additional men would constitute. It would also, it is pointed out, materially alleviate the surplus on the labor market.

Along with this indication of an expansion campaign comes the first avowed desire on the part of the army to enlist some of the men now working in CCC camps.

Although the United States is in the process of reducing the number of its outlying possessions and contracting its overseas empire the necessity of protecting these outposts is stressed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, as primary reason for increasing the army strength.

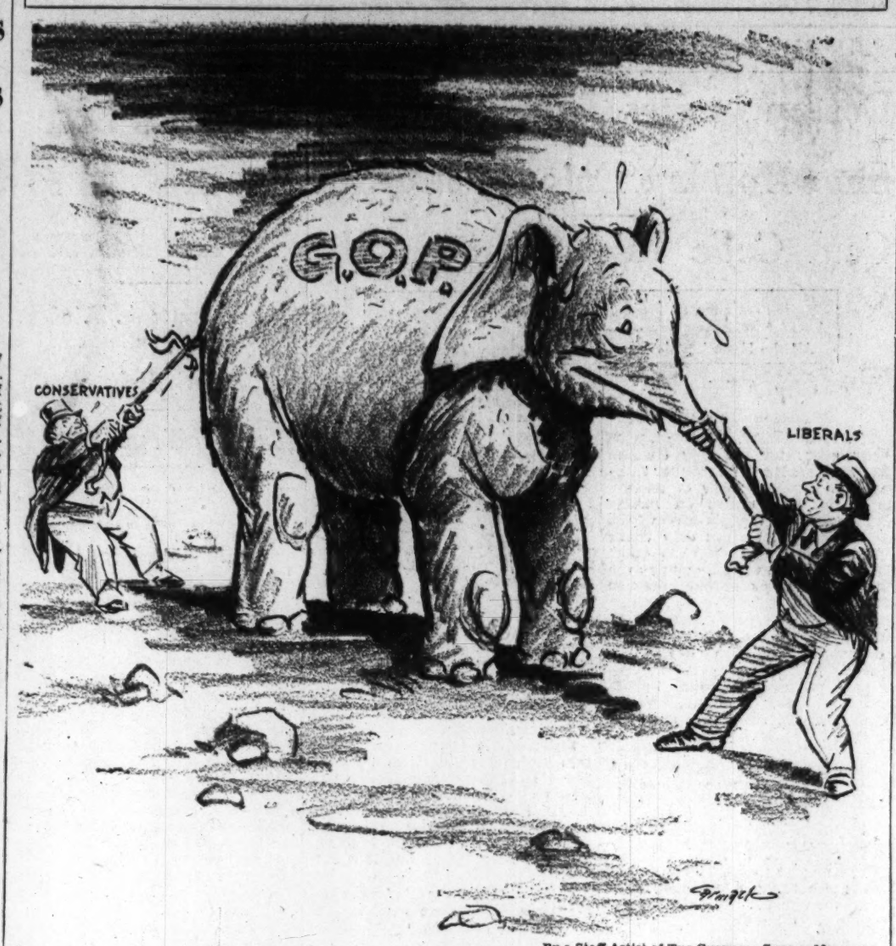
★ ★ ★

Post Office Recovery: In keeping with President Roosevelt's contention that the worst of the depression is over, Postmaster-General Farley announced an increase of 1885 employees of the Post Office. Of these 687 will be taken on in New York, 119 in Boston, 78 in Chicago, 88 in Philadelphia and 73 in Pittsburgh. Other cities will benefit to a lesser extent. Improvement in service is given as the objective. Increased postal revenues are cited.

Arbitration Pact Planned

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 7 (AP)—An agreement whereby union officials will submit grievances of striking textile workers to an arbitration board was reported reached here at a conference in Merrimac Village.

The Tug of War



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

President Disputed by Trade On Electrification of Homes Depending on Cheaper Power

Cost of Appliances, Competitive Service, and Other Factors Important, Report Prepared for Members of U. S. Chamber Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — The Chamber of Commerce of the United States took issue today with President Roosevelt's contention that electrification of American homes is primarily a matter of reducing power rates.

While the Chief Executive was predicting in the Northwest, "electric power so cheap that it will become a standard article of use, not only for agriculture and manufacturing, but also for every home within reach of an electric light line," the business men contended in a report prepared for its members' use that "home electrification is not entirely a matter of rates."

Use of electricity is spreading as rapidly as possible under existing circumstances, says the chamber's report.

Experience of the last 20 years, the report states, has shown that "cheap power alone is not sufficient inducement to bring about wholesale home electrification." Other factors, such as incomes, appliance costs, competitive services and the like, it is held, must be considered in any universal electrification plan.

Appliances Boost Current Use

The growth in home use of electricity from 20 kilowatt hours a year 15 years ago to more than 350 kilowatt hours today was largely attributed by the chamber to adoption of household appliances.

"General electrification of our homes," the report declares, "would require an investment of $15,000,000,000 or $20,000,000,000 for appliances alone, not including air conditioning. Even with substantial reductions in equipment cost and energy cost it is questionable whether the economic status of the potential 'electrified home' customers is such that the growth of home electrification can be greatly accelerated, unless forced by some artificial stimulus such as government subsidy."

The report goes on to say "that rate reductions cannot be made without reasonable assurance that increased consumption will follow. Otherwise they merely increase the number of customers that do not pay their way.

Rates Versus Consumption

"Moderate rate reductions have been brought about through increased consumption which has resulted from electric refrigeration. Yet after nearly 10 years of intensive promotion, refrigerator density is only 20 per cent for the country as a whole. Electric cooking where gas competition is more acute, has attained a density of only 5 per cent.

"There is persistent competition for a share of the consumer's dollar. More and more as modernization of household equipment is desired, that desire will be met through perfection of appliances and their manufacture at costs and operation at rates which, when taken together, are intended to persuade the customer to abandon the service he now has and take on the electric way. The value of the service as thus determined by the customer himself has in large measure become the true yardstick of rates for domestic electric service.

"Much inertia will have to be overcome and competition met before 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 households can be lifted out of the electric lighting group into the electrified home group," the report concludes.

Coal Mine Explodes

BIG STONE GAP, Va., Aug. 7 (AP)—The fatalities from an explosion in the Derby number 3 mine of the Stonegap Coke & Coal Company stood at nine at noon yesterday. Seventy-five other workers escaped, after the explosion occurred at 7 a. m., by use of an abandoned entry.

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GROUP I—5746 suits here—more than two-thirds were $65, $70, $75 and $85—savings of $20, $25, $30 and $40.

561 were $55
975 were $60
1941 were $65
876 were $70
939 were $75
454 were $85

$45 now!

GROUP II—More than half were $55, $60 and $65—savings of $20, $25 and $30.

905 were $45
657 were $50
546 were $55
687 were $60
774 were $65

$35 now!

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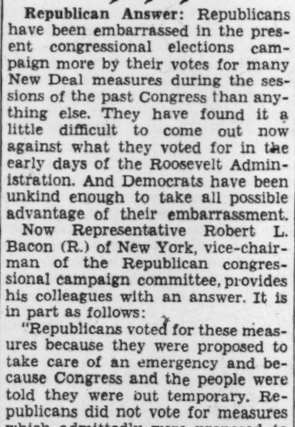

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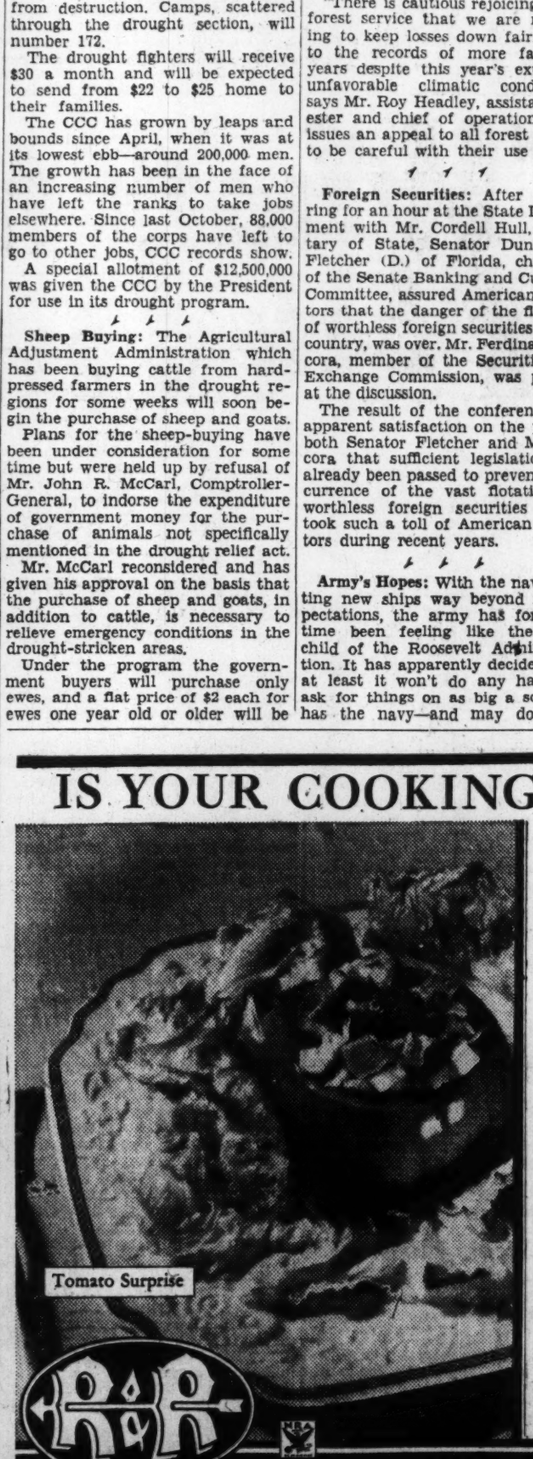

So many women get credit for knowing how to put extra deliciousness into food.

They *should* get credit for it. But here's the secret back of it—*HIGH QUALITY FOOD!**

When you come across a particularly good-tasting chicken dish, it isn't always the recipe which accounts for its extra goodness. It is—like as not—the full-flavored Quality-Protected R & R CHICKEN. This sweet, tender chicken meat goes a long way towards making the food exceptionally good and healthy.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

ANOTHER Salad Week by REQUEST

Our sale of salad items last week met with such enthusiastic response that we are repeating it this week with an even greater list of salad savings.

Tuna Fish	Fancy Geisha White Meat		No ½ Tin	17c
Lobster	Burnham & Morrill's Red Jacket		No ½ Tin	27c
Pineapple	Finast-Hawaiian for summer salads	2	No 2 Tins	27c
Mayonnaise	8 oz Jar 12c	Quart Jar 35c	Pint Jar	22c

Finast Brand - - - made with only the choicest selected ingredients

Evangeline Milk	Unsweetened Evaporated	4	Tall Tins	23c
Friend's Baked Beans		2	Lge Tins	29c
Kellogg's	CORN FLAKES OR POST TOASTIES	2	Pkgs	13c
Spaghetti	Franco-American All Cooked - Ready-to-Eat	2	1 Lb Tins	15c
Armour's	LUNCH TONGUE	No 1 Tin 33c	No. ½ Tin	19c
Diplomat	CHICKEN NOODLE Dinner		1 Lb Jar	23c
Burnett's	READY MIX For Making Ice Cream Easily	2	Pkgs	19c
Molasses	Finast Brand Fancy Light	2 No. 1½ Tins 27c	Lge No 2½ Tin	25c
Richmond Molasses			No 1½ Tin	10c
Prepared Mustard	Finast	2	12 oz Mugs	25c
Olive Oil	Fancy Pure Imported		4 oz Bot	15c

Household Necessities at Saving Prices

Cleans as Nothing Does Oakite	2 Pkgs 21c	Deodorant - Disinfectant Oxol	2 Bots 25c	Waxed Paper Ballview - 75 ft. Rolls	3 Rolls 25c
Paper Napkins Ballview - 60 in Pkg	3 Pkgs 25c			Statler Toilet Tissue Full Size 1000 Sheet Rolls	3 Rolls 17c
				Noxon Cleaner Cleans Glass - Brass - Silverware	½ Pint 19c

BAKERY SPECIALS		CRACKER SPECIALS	
Sweet Rye Bread	16 oz Loaf 8c	Brownie Thins	N.B.C. Lb Bulk 21c
Doughnuts Fresh made	Doz 15c	Premium FLAKES	2 Pkgs 19c

Radio Assorted Beverages

Lemond and Lime - - - Orangeade - Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale — Lge 28 oz Bots 10c — Orangeade - Sarsaparilla - Grape - Root Beer - Birch - Lemon and Lime - Strawberry — 7 oz Bots 5c

PRICES ON ABOVE FOR CONTENTS ONLY

MELoRIPE BANANAS	Uniformly Ripened				4 Lbs 21c
Tomatoes	Native Red Ripe	2 Lbs 13c	Carrots	Large Bunches	2 Bunches 9c
Cucumbers	Fancy Native Each 5c		Celery	Native White Crisp	2 Bunches 25c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

A. F. of L. to Form Rival Union To Oppose Hudson Deserters Who Set Up as Independents

Will Seek to Reëstablish Its Authority at Plant of Motor Company—Green Sees in Secession Move to Build Company Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7—Reorganization of the local union of the automotive workers of the Hudson Motor Company is to be undertaken by the American Federation of Labor it was announced here today. This move will, in effect, set up a rival union to the body of Hudson Motor Company workers who withdrew from the federation on Aug. 4.

The situation in Detroit arising out of the secession of this local came at the meeting of the federation's executive council yesterday, subsequent to which Mr. William Green, president of the federation, declared that they would redouble their efforts to organize the automotive workers. Mr. Green saw in the withdrawal of the Hudson Company local from the federation a move to take these workers into a company union.

Reports of widespread disatisfaction among automotive workers with the federation policies were denied.

In contradistinction to Mr. Green's views, the secession of the Hudson Motor local from the American federation is seen by competent observers of the labor situation as a "rank and file" movement.

"Forced to Consent"

Several months ago Mr. Green, acting under this pressure, was "forced to consent" to the organization of a United Automobile Workers National Council, which was seen as the first step in the direction of "one big union" of automotive workers. Simultaneously the organization of an industrial union was demanded and stinging attacks made on Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Act administrator, and Dr. Leo Wolman, of the automobile labor board, who was blacklisted as an NRA mediator.

This "rank-and-file" group charges that the automobile labor board has permitted manufacturers to set up company unions with a view to meeting another crisis in the industry which the "rank-and-file" workers were said to be preparing for as soon as another high-production period comes.

Thus labor observers hold the movement away from the American Federation of Labor by important groups of automotive workers is seen as having implications which obviously high federation officials are not at this moment prepared to admit or discuss.

New Charter

The granting of a charter to the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, which adds between 10,000 and 12,000 skilled workers to federation ranks, was voted by the executive council yesterday. Mr. Green said the charter was granted when the Window Glass Cutters' League of America, with a membership of about 1000 highly skilled workers, refused to accept as members the group of flat glass workers to whom the federation has just granted a charter. He described the Window Glass Cutters' League as a perfect example of a closed shop.

The Window Glass Cutters' League of America, he said, has maintained a union agreement with employers for at least two generations. It is so closely limited that father teaches son, and no one but the son of a member can become an apprentice. There are only about 1000 members.

Organizer Displaced

Under Section 7A of the National Recovery Act, Mr. Glen W. McCabe, of Pittsburgh, president of the Window Glass Cutters, went out and organized nearly 1000 others in the industry, but these newcomers were rejected and Mr. McCabe was displaced.

This now makes four international unions in the glass industry, including those two, the Flint Glass Workers and the Bottle Blowers.

The council also confirmed the selection of San Francisco for the convention, which opens Oct. 1, in the face of objections from several unions that maintained they were too busy with NRA problems to make the long trip. It was announced that Mr. Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in Geneva, would address the convention in San Francisco.

Montgomery Ward Sales

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. in July amounted to $15,890,560, compared with $13,641,121, an increase of 16.4 per cent.

Where the Upper Missouri Will Face the Stop Sign

Lower Associated Press

Here Is New Deal, Montana, Newest American Town

The Dam That Army Engineers Are Building at Fort Peck Will Be of Earth and Will Make a Lake 175 Miles Long. Bottom: Here Is the New Town That Has Sprung Up at the Dam Site Visited by President Roosevelt.

President Sees Drought-Baked States in West

(Continued from Page 1)

second fundamental answer to this drought problem. He said:

"Now people talk about the Fort Peck Dam as the fulfillment of a dream. It is only a small percentage of the whole dream, covering all the important watersheds of the nation. Before American men and women get through with this job, we are going to make every ounce and every gallon of water that falls down from heaven and the hills count before it makes its way down to the Gulf of Mexico."

Lot of Dirt Will Fly

Fort Peck will certainly go a long way toward the dream. Actual inspection of the project, teeming with activity, puts all mere figures in the shade. The amount of water to be impounded here would cover the State of Connecticut to the depth of 6½ feet.

The earth in the dam, loaded in standard gondola railroad cars, would form a train which would extend four-fifths of the way around the earth at the equator.

This vast quantity of water, when released, will make good navigation possible on an additional 1000 miles of river. It will irrigate countless acres, furnish power, and control floods.

Seen on the spot, the dam becomes comprehensive as the Empire State Building in New York is comprehensive. But it seems more real and vital, because it is an attempt to control and master nature.

Little Political Spending

And President Roosevelt, the builder who aims at results not particularly within his own administration, but more than a generation hence, has carefully inspected all the projects. He has been met by crowds huge for this part of the country, and highly enthusiastic.

In brief speeches, he has emphasized, over and over, the ideal of national planning and building in the interests of the people, with the comprehending coöperation of the people, and for the remote future. That is the text of the trip.

In these parched latitudes, the Administration's short-range and long-range programs are both hard at work. Money is flowing as freely as water is hoped to flow. And, relatively, very little of it is political spending.

It is part of a sincere and daring program of national construction, unprecedented since the days of the Pharaohs. It is a gigantic battle with selfishness, with unbridled geographic forces. It is making progress

Labor to Give Bacon Chance To Air Record

(Continued from Page 1)

and to boycott nonunion commdities was accepted, after a plea for more conservative tactics had been rejected.

Another resolution providing for a boycott of sheets made in Salem was adopted on the grounds that the mill had failed to employ union labor for the last year.

Would Conscript Profits

Mr. Daniel J. Doherty, commander of the Massachusetts department, American Legion, caused considerable stir when he proposed yesterday that the A. F. of L. and the American Legion join hands to take the profit out of war.

He urged both organizations to work for laws which would in time of war conscript profits as well as soldiers. His assumption was that by keeping capitalists from making profit out of war a powerful impetus would be given to world peace.

He further proposed a labor and Legion alliance for the purpose of stamping out Communism and un-American doctrines, mainly in the public schools.

Ely Speaks Right Out

Governor Ely yesterday reiterated his conviction that the foundations of recovery have been laid and that it is time to drop the NRA.

Again he sought to convince the public that he is both loyal to President Roosevelt while daring to oppose some of his policies.

By innuendo Governor Ely derided the efforts of Mr. Bacon to answer the critics of his labor record. Referring to his accusation that certain labor leaders had played false to labor, Governor Ely said:

"That is certainly amusing coming from that man."

This spontaneous comment from the Governor, who is closely associated with the Lieutenant Governor, is accepted by many political commentators as a telling censure of Mr. Bacon's real attitude toward labor.

Firm for Individualism

Governor Ely boldly reaffirmed his belief in the worth of rugged individualism and personal initiative, qualities which, he averred, have been responsible for most of the good things in civilization.

He asserted that many false implications have been read into the phrase "rugged individualism," but that he meant when he used it the courage and initiative that make leaders in education, religion and service.

He paid high tribute to Mr. Edwin S. Smith, former Commissioner of Labor and Industries, now a member of the National Labor Board.

Labor would have been well served under the present Democratic Administration, if for no other reason than that Mr. Smith was appointed to serve the workers, the Governor said.

Montana Ratifies Repeal

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 7 (AP)—By a delegate vote of 45 to 4, Montana yesterday became the thirty-eighth state to ratify the Twenty-first or repeal amendment. Two states have rejected the amendment.

N. Y. Authorizes Extension Of Inquiry Into Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7—The right of the legislative committee investigating public utilities to operate after the present Legislature expires was made certain today when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed the Dunnigan Bill.

This authorizes the committee to sit next year without further specific legislation, and was requested by Mr. John E. Mack, counsel to the committee, who expressed doubt as to whether, without this legislation, the committee could act after Dec. 31.

United Chemicals Net Loss

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—United Chemicals Company and subsidiaries for the first half of the year show net loss of $47,937, compared with net loss of $79,220 for the like period last year.

William S. Vare

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7 (AP)—Mr. William S. Vare, who passed on here today, was Republican National Committeeman and for years the colorful leader of the Republican organization in Philadelphia.

Mr. Vare was elected to the United States Senate in 1926 and was refused a seat after a three-year fight on charges of excessive campaign expenditures.

Mr. Vare was the last of three brothers who were active in Philadelphia politics. The first was State Senator George H. Vare, who controlled wards in South Philadelphia. When he passed on, Edwin S. Vare succeeded to his seat in the State Senate and became a political power in the city, and after the passing of Senator Boies Penrose, a factional foe, "Ed" Vare became the undisputed leader of the city organization. When he passed on, William S. Vare became the leader.

Two More For Chaco Embargo

GENEVA, Aug. 7 (AP)—The League of Nations announced yesterday that Poland and Czechoslovakia had agreed to join the world-wide embargo against further shipments of arms to Paraguay and Bolivia. They reserved, however, the right to reexamine the situation if other countries should not participate.

Season Summer with the Sea

A seashore holiday lends surpassing zest to summer. Especially at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, where a beachfront location permits bathing from the hotels, and a constant regard for your comfort and amusement makes you feel completely at home. Superb food and cool, quiet rooms. Amer. and Euro. plans. Christian Science church in our block.

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THIS beautiful bath and massage brush is designed for convenient, quick use. Light weight, long handled, with curved brush, makes it mighty comfortable to reach back and shoulders. Just the brush for a fine soap scrub.

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"What's the idea of being so modest?"

Fan mail of "G-3" users heaps glowing praise on new tire —calls claims conservative

Car owners and dealers call this new Goodyear that whips fast tread-wear the greatest success in years

Again and again, in the flood of letters which greeted the spectacular new "G-3" All-Weather tire, appeared a host of friendly protests that ran like this:

"43% more non-skid mileage is all wrong. You have 75% more than ever before."—from a Chevrolet dealer in North Carolina.

"These tires will give me at least twice the tread mileage that I ever received before."—from a Goodyear user in Holyoke, Mass.

"We consider this tire far superior to any other make and we think that 43% more non-skid mileage is too conservative."—from a Plymouth-De Soto dealer in Du Boise, Pa.

"...a 60% figure would be closer to correct."—from a village official of Silverton, Ohio.

Tests that wrecked brakes

The truth is, that famous figure of 43% more non-skid mileage came from the toughest tests that Goodyear engineers could devise.

They ordered the test fleet to speed up to 50—jam on the brakes—speed up to 50—jam on the brakes—*a test ten times as tough on a tire as ordinary driving*

There have been too many empty claims in tire advertising—we wanted *facts*.

More safety—no added cost

Go see this tire that gives *extra miles of real non-skid safety*—at any Goodyear dealer's. All of them have these famous tires—and in spite of the fact that it costs us more to build that wider, flatter, heavier tread with Supertwist body beneath it—*not an extra cent is added to the price you pay.*

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC., AKRON, OHIO

All quotations printed here are from genuine letters on file in the offices of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Inc.

WARNING!

Look at the NON-SKID in the *center* of this tread—the spot that counts, because that's where the tread contacts the ground. When it comes to *safety*, insurance figures show that 5½ times as many accidents are due to *skidding* as to blowouts and punctures combined. Remember this when others try to duplicate what the "G-3" gives you: *You must have "NON-SKID" before any tire can give you "NON-SKID MILEAGE"* and safety—and you must have Goodyear Supertwist beneath this type of tread to make it a real success.

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GOODYEAR
MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

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FILPRUF PROTECTS YOU. Mobiloil is the only oil sold in the bottle with the lock top shown above. You get the highest quality—guarded by lock and key all the way from the refinery to you. No extra charge for this protection. Look for the Filpruf Bottle when you buy.

That Shows how Quality pays for Itself

KEEPING A CAR in smooth-running order is part of the work an oil has to do. With today's tighter, faster engines, that's a real job.

And right there is the reason why more people buy Mobiloil than any other kind. Mobiloil helps avoid trouble because it stays tough in the thinnest film. Mobiloil never breaks down under extreme engine temperatures.

A few trips to the repair shop can cost more than a whole year of trouble-free performance with Mobiloil.

Pull up where you see the Mobiloil sign next time you need oil. Look for the patented Filpruf bottles with the *locked tops*. Try Mobiloil—and see what a genuine saving it means.

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Mobiloil

Drive on Crime Bans Pistols As Chief Enemy of Public And Instigator of Violence

Law Proposed in California Jails Sellers of Guns Along With Criminals—Interference of Arms Makers Warned Against

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—California is organizing to deal crime the hardest blow it has ever received in an American community.

It is planning to take the gun away from the criminal.

It has framed a law that will jail the man who sells a gun with the man who uses it in the commission of crime.

And it is working out the details of a drive which will effectually collect and destroy all pistols now in the hands of the general public, so that it may no longer be truthfully said that there are more guns in the underworld of California than there are in the armories of the National Guard.

Barrage of Ballots

From Oregon to Mexico, committees of leading citizens have taken form to man this new offensive in the perennial war on crime. Through intelligent use of the normal processes of government, they intend to lay down a barrage of signatures and ballots which will be more potent in destroying crime than all the revolvers of the State's police departments.

Spectacular as it may sound, this plan is no dream of an impractical, albeit idealistic, theorist. It has been originated and is being carried forward by a man who for 11 years has been sentencing convicted criminals to their actual terms in the state penitentiaries, who has investigated their records and those related facts leading up to the commission of crime which are not always accessible to trial judge and juries, and who has been called a friend by thousands of convicts.

In surveying crime and the cost of crime both to society and the criminal, Mr. Julian Alco, senior member of the California State Board of Prison Directors, has come to the conclusion that the easy availability of firearms is the most potent asset of violence.

Not only would it be impossible for organized gangsters and racketeers to carry on their antisocial activities without the use of lethal weapons, he believes, but most of the crimes of unpremeditated passion would never occur without them.

To test his belief, Mr. Alco interviewed hundreds of criminals, sent questionnaires to more hundreds, and obtained special statements from scores of those who have committed the most notorious crimes in California's recent history. He found unfailingly the same answer—the possession of a pistol made the crime easy, and without a pistol it could not have been perpetrated.

It was, therefore, a matter of simple deduction to see that if by some effective means the pistol and the criminal could be parted, crime could, to a large extent, be prevented rather than punished.

This is a pressing problem in California, not only from the standpoint of the general good of society, but from the purely practical standpoint of public expense. California's prisons are bursting with inmates. There are three men in many a cell designed for the use of only one. Men, women, boys and girls are serving long sentences for major crimes which they would never have committed without a gun.

A new penitentiary has recently been completed, and yet the crowding continues. San Quentin is the largest penitentiary in the world, in point of population, and it is continuously overcrowded. The taxpayers can ill afford the expense of enlarging the system to accommodate constant enlistments in criminal ranks, and grave doubt that present modes of punishment are, under current economic problems, able to turn men from crime throws the whole question of criminal control into an ever-widening spiral.

Killed in Moments of Passion

Mr. Alco has recognized the seriousness of this problem for a long time. Years ago he was instrumental in obtaining road camps for criminals as a more potent means of returning them to normal social usefulness than the old walled prison system. While he has seen great steps taken in the regeneration of those who have erred, he has turned to prevention as the only sound method of combating the rising tide of crime. And in this decision he has received the indorsement of a large number of the State's leading citizens.

More than 600 murderers languish in California's three large prisons. According to Mr. Alco, 90 per cent of these killed in a moment of passion, insane jealousy or drunken frenzy. A pistol was at hand at the moment of emotional storm, and the result was death for the victim, life-long misery for the killer, wrecked homes for the families of each, and a tremendous expense to the taxpayer of the State.

"Emphatically," Mr. Alco said, "in 540 cases out of these 600, crimes would not have been committed had no pistol been available at the moment of passion."

Through their leaders, Mr. Alco declares, almost 1,000,000 California citizens have indicated their indorsement of this statement, and so are working for passage through the initiative of the Alco Crime Prevention Law. The judiciary, peace officers, women's clubs, ministerial groups, civic organizations support the measure, he asserted, while thousands of private citizens are enrolled as workers to circulate petitions which require some 500,000 signatures to place the measure on the ballot.

Mr. Alco is going straight to the people with his bill, because he has found through careful study of antigun legislation in American states and European countries that a powerful arms manufacturing lobby has largely frustrated all previous efforts in this direction. By going to the people themselves, and working through carefully organized leadership, he believes California can achieve what the legislatures of other states have failed to pass.

As to the form of the law itself, Mr. Alco has worked it out with competent attorneys, who have been keenly interested because of their own periods of incarceration in prisons. In its final form it has been unofficially approved by judges of California's higher courts and by prominent attorneys. A telling campaign of publicity in the State's press is also being planned, to gain popular coöperation, not only in passage of the law, but in support of its every provision.

"We are even planning," Mr. Alco told this correspondent, "to carry on a campaign before the law can become effective whereby the public would voluntarily turn over their guns to the authorities, and thus aid in disarming the State."

One point is being strongly stressed. This is that a pistol is an extremely poor protection for an honest citizen, and infinitely less effective than a police whistle.

Dr. Chester Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and a member of the United States Crime Commission, said in this connection:

"In the past 30 years, as far as memory recalls, there have been just two instances in the news in which the weapon kept for defense killed the right person. In one of these it was a shotgun. But there are literally hundreds of cases in which the gun kept for protection has killed its owner or one of his family."

Beyond this, however, Mr. Alco does not hesitate to point out that the anti-gun law is aimed primarily at taking guns from the pockets and bureau drawers of the average man rather than the organized criminal. With this accomplished, he declared, there would be such a lessening of major crime that the whole force of the police could be turned on the organized criminal, and his route would soon be complete.

The Alco law would not, of course, take revolvers from the police, or from licensed guards, but would carefully restrict their use in even such hands. It defines a pistol as any lethal weapon capable of being concealed upon the person, and makes its possesion, sale, loan, trade, exchange, lease, barter, gift or transfer a felony. Those licensed to carry pistols would have their fingerprints and all identifying marks of their weapons registered.

Mr. Alco has been assoicated with California's prisons for 17 years. In 1924 he originated the idea of "pay for convict labor" in prison road camps, thus aiding in the rehabilitation of prisoners and giving California many miles of well constructed highways.

Wars on Pistols

Moore and Clarke Studio

Julian H. Alco
Senior Member California Board of Prison Directors

Permanent Dole Asked in Campaign Of Knickerbockers

New York Would Provide Relief and Insurance by General Tax

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The Knickerbocker Democrats, one of the most important elements opposing the down-state Democratic machine called Tammany Hall, is out with the second plank of its platform on which it will wage the fall campaign. It advocates an uncurtailed program of unemployment relief financed from general taxation and state unemployment insurance laws in which the funds for jobless insurance shall be financed by employers and state contributions.

The plank, made public by Mr. Fred A. Weller, chairman of the Knickerbocker campaign committee, yesterday, holds that "the Government must permanently accept the responsibility of providing food, shelter and clothing for all citizens who cannot be given employment."

"Relief agencies should be set up on a permanent basis with properly trained personnel to eliminate inefficiency and favoritism in the distribution of relief funds," it continues.

"At the earliest possible moment, a program of relief for the unemployed should be put into effect, to be financed from general taxation and not from additional borrowing. Under no circumstances, however, must there be curtailment of adequate funds for the needy.

"The state should set up on a sound actuarial basis an unemployment insurance plan to care for the future needs of those who are at present unemployed. Unemployment insurance should be kept strictly separate from the problem of emergency relief. It should be administered by the state and financed by the employers and state contributions."

Reminder of Early Days

The Covered Wagon That Stands Still

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNCTION CITY, Kan.—The memory of pioneer days in Kansas is preserved by this picturesque mail box standing by the road halfway between Junction City and Riley. It was constructed by Mr. Wesley R. Sylvester, who lived on his father's farm 10 miles north of Junction City. An ordinary rural tin mail box with the opening at the back was converted into a covered wagon by addition of four wheels carved out of wood and painted red, white and blue. The sturdy pioneer homesteader and his yoke of oxen are also carved out of wood. The effect is realistic as seen by the motorist crossing the bare rolling prairies at this point.

Federal Funding Plays Dual Rôle In Relief Drama

Money Lent to Pay Back Taxes Saves Homes and Aids Local Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Distressed local governments as well as distressed citizens are being aided by the Federal Government through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which has helped Chicago householders to pay more than $2,000,000 in back taxes, in addition to saving their homes, according to a report from the State HOLC headquarters here this week.

This is just one typical case, say the local home loan authorities, of how the federal home aid program is proving of twofold benefit.

Figures released by the Washington HOLC headquarters show that up to April a total of $26,000,000 had been paid on back taxes in thousands of communities throughout the United States, it is stated by the HOLC authorities here.

It is a general requirement of the federal program that all back taxes must be paid and special assessments provided for before an HOLC loan can be made, the local representatives point out.

As to the benefit of this provision locally, a statement from Mr. Henry G. Zander Jr., state manager of the HOLC, said:

"The huge sum put at the disposal of the county treasurer has been partially responsible for the recent payment of wages of city and county employees which were months in arrears. Some long-delayed local improvements have been started."

Cook County has some $140,000,000 to $150,000,000 of back taxes outstanding, declared Mr. Hayden N. Bell, county attorney, in stating that the $2,000,000 paid to this account had been a great help.

"This," he said, "was an absolute net gain to the county because it represented real estate in distress, from which taxes could not otherwise have been collected, in addition to the benefit to the citizenry, helping these distressed families to go on living in their homes."

President's Sons at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Two of President Roosevelt's sons, James and Franklin Jr., arrived on a Northwest Airways plane to spend today visiting the fair and seeing their Chicago friends. They planned to leave tonight for New York.

Women Rule Shorts From Golf Course In Tournament Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Shorts are tabu for women golfers on the links at tournaments conducted by the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Without giving any reason for opposing the trend to scantier and more comfortable attire for women on the fairway, the association announced yesterday that it would request its members to refrain from wearing shorts in tournaments conducted under its auspices "in deference to the wishes of some of its member clubs."

The decision was made at a closed meeting yesterday and the details of the discussion preceding the vote on the question of approving the wearing of shorts were not revealed. Miss Josephine Windle, chairman of the tournament committee, said, however, that the vote was unanimous.

Shorts worn by women made their appearance on tennis courts in England about two years ago when Miss Dorothy Round, Miss Freda James and other women players adopted the attire for matches. An American tennis "star" wore the abbreviated attire at a match for the first time last year, when Miss Helen Jacobs began the defense of her singles title in shorts.

When five young women appeared in shorts at the annual Westchester and Fairfield championship tournament in Portchester on July 23, they precipitated an issue. Forty-seven players appeared in shorts the next day. The ruling of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association affects member clubs in Connecticut and New Jersey.

Credit Union Heads Seek to Put System On a National Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 7—This corner of the high Rockies is today the rallying point for 50 credit union leaders from 28 states, here to formulate a constitution for a credit union national association to be submitted to the credit unions for discussion.

A credit union is a coöperative savings group of employees whose object is to advance loans to individual workers based on the deposit of the borrowing member and his character and earning power. Founded some 20 years ago by Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston, the movement has grown until today it has hundreds of thousands of members with financial resources running into the millions.

In the credit union movement, says Mr. Roy F. Bergengren of the credit union national extension bureau, the worker has found that by forming his own credit bank and depositing his own savings therein he can solve his own credit problem.

But, prior to the passage of the Sheppard bill, Mr. Bergengren declares, the credit union movement was up against one great barrier. Ten states were without credit union laws. In a few others existing laws were made void by unfriendly or non-coöperative banking authorities. The passage of the Sheppard bill changed the picture entirely. The whole nation was thrown open to the credit union movement with that one act of Congress. The meeting at Estes Park is for the purpose of laying a foundation upon which shall be built a truly national structure.

Faster Planes Planned To Cut Pacific Route Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Flying time on passenger-air mail routes of the General Air Lines from San Diego, Calif., to Salt Lake City, will be cut almost in half when a fleet of new fast aircraft goes into operation on the lines within the next 30 days, it became known here today. The present schedule calls for six hours.

The board of directors of the company has authorized immediate purchase of airplanes with a cruising speed of between 190 and 200 miles an hour, at a cost of $300,000, it was said. Mr. Charles N. James, operations superintendent, was authorized to contact manufacturers at once.

N. Y. Exchange Membership

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—A New York Curb Exchange membership was sold today at $23,000, a drop of $3000 from the previous sale.

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Iowa: Davenport, Des Moines
Maryland: Baltimore
Massachusetts: Boston, Springfield, Worcester
Michigan: Battle Creek, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Highland Park, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Muskegon, Port Huron, Saginaw
Missouri: Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis
New Jersey: Camden, Jersey City, Newark, Orange, Paterson, Trenton
New York: Albany, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Flushing, Fordham, Hempstead, Jamaica, Lockport, New York, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Yonkers
Ohio: Canton, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Steubenville, Toledo, Warren, Youngstown
Pennsylvania: Allentown, Altoona, Chester, Easton, Erie, Johnstown, Lancaster, McKeesport, New Castle, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, York
Rhode Island: Pawtucket, Providence
Wisconsin: Appleton, Beloit, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan, Superior, Wausau

EVERY month increasing numbers of business men recommend the Household Loan Plan to money-worried employees. They have found that Household rates are in many instances lower than the maximum rate permitted by state small loan laws. They know that Household has evolved a plan whereby "broken lots" of money may be loaned to families at the *lowest possible "retail" price* consistent with sound business. They have discovered that Household is engaged in the business of helping families get back on their feet . . . that Household is to salaried employees what the banker is to business men. Household extends *sound counsel* to families in financial difficulty . . . offers a dignified means of reorganizing family finances by providing loans of $30 to $300. The signatures of husband and wife only are needed. Old debts may be paid. Worry is wiped out. Regular monthly repayments retire the loan . . . Household always insists on a systematic budgeting of income . . . a worthwhile self-discipline for the individual.

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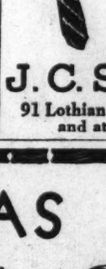

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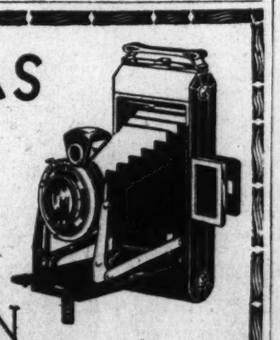

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Boston Invites Tunnel Patrons

Shoe Holiday 'Enjoyed' at Lynn

Coal Code Injunction Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

city licensing commission last night, most of them voted "unanimously" to remain closed on Sundays—after the commission had suggested arbitrary curtailment might result from rejection of a voluntary plan.

Brookline liquor sellers also felt the pinch of public protest. The selectmen voted last night to amend the ordinance to force drinking resorts to close at midnight on Saturday and at 1 a. m. on other nights —or mornings. Former closing hours: 1 and 2 a. m. respectively.

* * *

Groceries Win Out

In February this year Wellfleet voted by a two-thirds majority against licensing whisky and distilled beverages, against licensing beer and malt beverages, against licensing taverns. It was the only town on Cape Cod to remain really dry, residents point out.

Today two new grocery stores have opened and are doing a rushing business. A new business block and a new store have been erected. Cottage reservations, according to an old-timer, "are considerably in excess of last year's and seem likely, by the end of the season, to be at least one-third greater."

Resorts

Free Parking Again

Lynn beach beckoned invitingly again today, even though the water w s a mite chilly. For no longer will bathers from farther away than their feet will conveniently carry them have to pay for the privilege of leaving their cars on state-owned land skirting the shore.

Yesterday the Metropolitan District Commission, acting directly on the suggestion of Governor Ely, prompted also by violent public protest, revoked the parking concession which stirred up the trouble. Mr. Anthony J. Samsone had been given the right to charge admission to the mile-long parking space. He did. But car-owning bathers didn't appreciate the idea. Protests resulted in the action by the commission.

But Lynn beach may be the parking concession Sarajevo. The idea of objecting to having state or city-owned property rented out to the public has spread. Protests against parking concessions at Revere beach and Salem followed the clearing up of the Lynn controversy. The commission let out two large lots at Revere, where fees are charged parkers. At Salem a 10-cent fee is collected for parking space at the city's municipal pool, where a boycott already has begun. Governor Ely may be asked to revoke all such private concessions on state land.

Politics

Goodwin Jumps

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin put one foot into the gubernatorial ring today. He filed papers in the election department making him a candidate under the banner of the Equal Tax League, which, from the partisan standpoint, makes him a straight independent. His political complexion will take on something besides a neutral color, however, when he puts his other foot in as independent Republican, and perhaps a hand in as an independent Democrat. He threatened long ago to run on each ticket, regardless of official convention nominations.

* * *

Kelly's Hat Goes In

Fall River's Mayor Hurley has drawn another opponent in his race for the Lieutenant-Governor's chair. Mr. Francis E. Kelly, former city councilor from Dorchester, today filed nomination papers—with 120,000 signatures. Mr. Hurley is the Democratic convention choice. Mr. Kelly plans an independent fight, says he is opposed to the convention system. He was nominated at Worcester but withdrew his name.

* * *

Meanwhile Mr. Edward P. Barry, former Lieutenant-Governor, filed papers for somination as United States Senator. He was second in command when Senator Walsh was Governor. Political circles discuss the rumor that former Mayor Curley is putting Mr. Barry into the field to defeat the perennial Senator for renomination.

Miscellaneous

Upside Down Rescue

Tears dripping down grimy cheeks, a 6-year-old boy knelt over a sewer cover in a Roxbury street yesterday. Police Inspector Leo V. Devlin, coming by, looked through a hole in the lid, saw what the sobbing lad saw. A bedraggled, exasperated, but helpless kitten, floundering on the corner of a cardboard box. Inspector Devlin lifted the heavy lid, invited a brother officer to hold his legs, dropped head-first into the sewer. The kitten, still mewing objections to such goings-on, soon was in the hands of the now smiling boy, who went his happy way, oblivious of the hazards which make up the life of a police officer.

Recovery

Stopped Before It Starts

The Connell Coal Company of Haverhill insists it can sell coal under the NRA price and still make a profit. So, looking ahead a ways, it filed with Judge Elisha Brewster in Federal Court today a petition seeking a temporary injunction restraining code authorities from enforcing the NRA rate.

Judge Brewster says he will take the petition under advisement but says that inasmuch as there has been no direct complaint of violation and no attempt at enforcement he is in the position of being asked to stop something before it happens.

NRA officials say the Haverhill firm violated certain code agreements but that action by them awaits Judge Brewster's decision. They admit the coal company claims advantages enabling it to undersell code rates, but note that often in cases of this kind labor is liable to suffer.

Home in Havana Bombed

HAVANA, Aug. 7 (AP)—A bomb exploded yesterday in the home of Mr. R. Marsden Leeder, an American attorney recently accused by supporters of former President Grau San Martin of being implicated in an alleged attempt to defraud the Cuban Government through manipulation of titles on lumber properties once owned by former President Machado. No one was injured. The front part of the house was destroyed.

People Benefit by Relief Project

Tekoa Park, Westfield, Mass., Developed Welfare Project

Westfield Utilizes Natural Resources To Give Men Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Unemployment relief has ridden several cities close to financial ruin but to Westfield, in one sense, its gains have balanced out its losses. Wise use of jobless men has resulted since 1929 in improvement of Westfield's town forest, establishment of beautiful Tekoa Park and the clearing of several miles of roadside.

Tekoa Park, one of the major projects, has been owned by the city for sometime. When the unemployment problem became acute the Westfield officials decided to open this forest to the public. For three years, 12 to 20 men combed the wood. Underbrush was cleared. Picnic areas were developed. Fireplaces were built. Picnic tables were set up. Foot trails were cut out. Roads were improved. As a result Westfield residents and visitors have a beautiful woodland park.

The welfare workers also have done a tremendous job in cleaning useless underbrush and dead trees from the Westfield town forest. The wood taken out of the town forest, and the park area as well as that removed in roadside work has been sold to the city's welfare department for the cost of the trucking. This is distributed to various needy families throughout the city. Thus the welfare department provides wood for the needy at very little cost.

Several hundred thousand dollars have been spent in relieving the jobless through this work. According to Mayor Raymond H. Cowing, the city has been employing its welfare workers on a CCC basis. Instead of giving them cash, the city issues orders by which workers obtain food, clothing and other necessaries. This prevents misuse of welfare funds. Mayor Cowing said this system has been employed for several years and has worked out extremely well.

New Hampshire Shivers; Early Winter Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 7—New Hampshire shivered yesterday, when the heat wave of a week ago was suddenly followed by winter weather. Summer residents, as well as those more accustomed to vagaries of Granite State climate, hunted out their furs as the thermometer took a sudden drop.

Mt. Washington had bundled itself in a snow blanket of from two to six inches, accompanied by an 80-mile gale, and the thermometer had dropped to below the freezing point.

Old residents living in the vicinity of the base claimed it to be the greatest upset in weather conditions in many years, presaging an early winter.

Newsboys Going to Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Four Charlotte Observer carrier boys, accompanied by Mr. L. A. Hearn, city district manager, are on a 30-day trip to the world's fair, the Yellowstone National Park and the Canadian Rockies.

Ottawa Cabinet Quarrel Impends Over Pamphlet

Bennett Ordered Speech by Trade Minister Suppressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 6—Suppression by Premier Bennett of a pamphlet issued by Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has caused a stir in the capital, and speculation is rife as to whether a cabinet crisis is imminent as a result of Mr. Stevens's impetuous ardor.

It is known that Mr. Stevens, as chairman of the parliamentary committee investigating price spreads and unethical business conditions generally, has become imbued with righteous wrath over what was brought to light. Before a meeting of the Conservative Study Club here he said he would not rest until conditions were remedied, accusing "big business" groups, including chain and department stores, of wage-cutting, stock-watering, ruining small competitors, and other malpractices. When this speech appeared in print the groups criticized protested vigorously, threatening to take action for libel, whereat Mr. Bennett ordered instant suppression of the pamphlet.

It is denied here that a "quarrel" has resulted, but the situation is awkward, to say the least.

That the administration is behind the investigation of commercial conditions in the country which are deemed injurious to the consumer and the "small man" can be safely assumed from the very fact that the probe undertaken and conducted by Mr. Stevens has never been interfered with, even when the committee began to tread upon important toes, but there is some amazement over the bitter comment, even sensational charges contained in Mr. Stevens's "private" speech and over the "leak" of the report of that speech.

Eastern Steamship

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for June net income of $104,390, compared with $183,022 a year ago. For the six months to June 30 a deficit of $537,820 was shown, compared with a deficit of $303,177 a year ago.

Fusion Among Czech Germans Disturbs Diplomatic Relations

Friendly Advance of Berlin and Prague Governments Threatened, It Is Said, by Movement Led by North Bohemian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — A movement which is just beginning to gather strength for the fusion into a "Heimatsfront" (Home Front) of all German political parties in Czechoslovakia is viewed here with some concern as a possible threat to the existing good relations between Czechoslovakia and Germany.

The formation of such a movement with, it is believed, distinct National Socialist leanings, is deemed here especially inopportune, following as it does the excellent impression which is said to have been made recently on Czech opinion by the German members of Parliament who all voted in favor of President Thomas G. Masaryk's third reëlection.

The head of the new movement is Herr Konrad Henlein, a popular leader from Asch, an industrial town on the Bohemian-Saxian frontier. Herr Henlein, who is a North Bohemian, is a bank official and a teacher of gymnastics. In a comparatively short time he has obtained a large following. He and his colleagues are said to be idealists who profess loyalty to the Prague Government, but some of his folowers are believed to have been influenced by Chancellor Adolf Hitler's creed.

The German Roman Catholics of Czechoslovakia in their recent congress decided not to identify themselves with Herr Henlein's program, as they are said to dispute his title to the leadership of the "Südendeutsch" (South Germans) to which he is understood to aspire.

Despite the professed loyalty of the Heimatsfront, it is viewed with suspicion by all who are anxious to preserve the present coöperation between the Czech and German parties. The German Social Democrats here are said to have denounced it as "disguised Fascism."

Bell at Exeter, N. H., Again 'Calls to Court'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N. H., Aug. 7—The old custom of "calling to court" by ringing the bell on the old court house in this town, will be revived this fall when court convenes at the county seat in October. Silent since it last tolled for the passing of President McKinley the old bell on the Rockingham County Superior court house will again issue a summons for the opening of the docket of civil and criminal cases.

In use in the historic building for many years, the practice of summoning delinquents was abandoned when decaying beams in the bell tower forbade its use. Corroded and silent, with rope frayed and worn from long use, the bell has only sounded when tapped with a hammer in the hands of Mr. Maurice Dwyer, now Deputy Motor Vehicle Commissioner. Orders of the Rockingham County Commissioners, that the bell tower be repaired and bell again be put to its intended use, have been carried out and the trial tones have been heard miles away in the surrounding county of Stratford.

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AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

Progress in Education

The Bowen Country Club Is a Beautiful Place on the Shores of Lake Michigan, to Which Families Participating in the Activities of Hull House, Chicago, May Come for Vacations. The Girls in the Center Are in the Hull House Interpretative Dancing Classes. The Boys at Right Are Carrying on the Work They Began in the Winter in Hull House Classes. The Little Group at Left Is Enjoying Country Life as a Respite From Crowded City Streets.

Disarmament Begins at Home

World Problems Patterned in Family Relations

By A. Mildred Burgess

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE surest way to achieve disarmament among nations is to uproot the causes of conflict in the home. Moral disarmament among nations and in the homes of the nations must precede genuine military disarmament.

Moral disarmament recognizes the need for spiritual security and sees this gained when there is mutual respect, where by assent there is equality of rights, hence real partnership.

In too many homes there is conflict, another word for war; conflict between parents, dissension between parents and children, and misunderstanding among the children themselves. Too often there is prejudice, misinterpretation, the contention for the traditional as over against the more modern point of view, and even the setting up of dictatorships to impose one attitude and to crush out the other. Sometimes the parents are the cause of the conflict. Sometimes it is the children.

Love is the solvent in every case, love that looks for the good and attempts to develop it, bring it into coöperative play. Love alone outlaws intolerance, self-will between nations and individuals; and love finds an infallible response.

In the final analysis, all that the child specialists tell us reduces to the single idea that love, which is at root understanding, is the corrective, the healing medium. The child that is difficult, the parent who is intolerant of any but the adult point of view needs only a penetrating love to disarm the home of friction. Pedagogy has learned this and many schools are trying to put the lesson into practice.

Taking Away Fear

To disarm means to take arms, weapons, away from someone. The moment nations or individuals see an adversary without arms, fear is dispelled. And where there is no fear there is security and the seeds of war do not grow. Take out of the home the fear of carping criticism and in its place loving, liberal commendation will grow. Take out fear of an overbearing expression of authority and in its place you will see generous coöperation springing up. Take out of the home fear of disapproval and replace it with the expectation of loving helpfulness, and the atmosphere becomes one in which peace and contentment will thrive. That home will be disarmed of the conditions for conflict.

Recently, at a public entertainment to which a mother had evidently brought a seven-year-old child as a treat, the mother was continually reminding the child of things which the child should not do in public, none of them really very conspicuous. The child seemed amiable and responsive and the only obvious reason for the mother's action seemed to be a desire to gratify her sense of adult power. But attitudes of resentment were hatching. A helpful expectancy, on the other hand, of the child's desire to make a good appearance in public would have helped build a peaceful relationship in the home. Sometimes, however, the rôles are reversed and it is the child who tries to subordinate the mother.

It Strengthens Discipline

Love engenders all the virtues—an understanding love, however, not indulgence. Where there is love, there is the quality of thought which fosters industry, engenders the exertion of the best effort, releases the ability to attack new problems courageously and hopefully. Love does not take discipline out of the home, quite the contrary, it but strengthens the force of discipline. As someone has said, freedom and discipline are equally necessary for personal development, but the art with which they are reconciled is the measure of civilization.

It may be platitudinous to repeat that the child foreshadows the man; perhaps it is equally commonplace to remind ourselves that the home is but the nation in miniature. But we are not far from the heart of truth when we contemplate the idea that only as love brings moral disarmament into the home can we expect moral disarmament, the forerunner of genuine military disarmament, in the nation.

Sister Project of Hull House

A 'Country Club' for Guests From Crowded Tenements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

ON THE shores of Lake Michigan, 40 miles north of Chicago, stretches away 72 acres of country-side. Here far-visioned thought has found congenial surroundings for the beautiful Bowen Country Club, sister project of Hull House.

It is no longer an experiment, but continues yearly to prove its worth. Over 1000 guests spend their summer vacations in this lovely spot, and forget the dust and grime of the congested part of the city, which is their home during the other 50 weeks.

We were fortunate to have Connie act as our guide. She is 17, just graduating from high school. "I come here every summer," she said, her dark eyes glowing, "Hull House and Bowen Country Club are my second home."

She took us first to the cottage where the mothers and babies stay. This is well built, as are all the cottages—a real house and not just a summer shack. Also like the others it has a great fire-place where logs crackle and sputter on cool evenings. No make-shift furniture, but comfortable lounging chairs and deep bouncy divans are there, in which mothers of big broods who require constant attention all winter long can lean back luxuriously and not have to think about meals or dishes or scrubbing or making ends meet.

"See the kitchen, too!" said Connie, "And aren't the dishes pretty?"

Indeed they are. Like everything else here they have been selected with exquisite taste and refinement. And not a handle gone from a cup, not a nick anywhere to be seen, nor a crack.

"Oh, we love to take care of our things," Connie assured us proudly. "We love them. We wouldn't break nor spoil them for anything! It's all so lovely here!"

Give Them Plenty of Beauty

One of the most touching features of the whole project is the sympathetic understanding of individual needs. Kitchens, for instance, have been provided in every cottage occupied by women and girls so that guests can hob-nob socially among themselves in little parties of their own invention and serve "eats" without which no party is ever really a party. Then, too, in the cottage for little girls from 7 to 12 each child has her own dresser-drawer in which to keep safe and secure the little treasures that she brings with her. As girls grow older their taste for beauty expands and these needs are met by added feminine touches in their cottages; a model kitchen with fixtures in white enamel, added bits in their reception room, including well-selected pictures. There are in the various cottages some really fine paintings—and books everywhere.

It was nearly dinner time and Connie let us take a peek into the big dining-room with its open fire crackling at one end (welcome, for the day was cool) and into the clean, spacious kitchen.

"Don't the tables look pretty!" exclaimed Connie happily. "We pick flowers from the garden for bouquets."

Æsthetic, cultural, and refining influences are seen everywhere at this "country club," because these have been such an important part of the project in the thought of the two women who brought it forth, as Miss Thora Lund, superintendent of the women's activities at Hull House and of the club, explained. Of course there has been ample provision made for other needs as well: a basketball field with great logs for bleachers; a swimming-pool; circus and stunt nights; chummy companionship with counselors who plan days packed full of good times; a great hall for get-togethers; neat, clean, and comfortable beds (just one person to a bed) when the long, delicious day is ended.

"Roughing It" Not Needed

The big need is for the lovely things of life. To the guests who come here for vacations "roughing it" is no treat. They get enough of that all winter. Big families huddled into crowded city apartments with not enough of anything to go around don't need the "fun of getting along without," which is part of the thrill that camp life offers the over-privileged child and his parents. Those for whom this place has been provided need the inspiration of having all of everything they need.

This lovely place was the gift to Hull House of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen as a memorial to her husband. She and Miss Jane Addams together selected the site as being ideal. Together they planned the layout in all its charming details. It was to be a beautiful country club, they said, and not in any sense a "camp." That in a nutshell is the story of Bowen Country Club, whose one rule for its guests, as Miss Lund explained, is to "be happy."

CARILYN STEVENS.

Scottish Teacher Urges Coeducation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

The advantages of having boys and girls taught not only in the same buildings but in the same classes were emphasized not long ago by Mr. C. W. Thomson, M. A., in his presidential address before the Educational Institute, Scotland's premier teachers' organization. There is genuine value, he pointed out, in the free mingling of girls and boys under a staff of both men and women teachers. Under such conditions the virtues of later life can be developed in a normal way as in a happy family group.

Very important, too, according to Mr. Thomson, is the mingling of different social strata in the same school. The moral and social lessons to be learned by one social class from another are by no means all from the upper strata downward. If the name of fellow-Scot is a passport to friendship the world over, much of that healthy clannishness, he observed, is traceable to the democratic tradition of the Scottish school.

For the same reason he preferred day schools to boarding schools. "May we never see in Scotland," he said, "those pathetic trainloads of little exiles returning to barracks after a short visit to their parents." No substitute can make up to the child for the loss of home life, and —to the worthy parent—nothing can compensate for the deprivation of the comradeship of his own children.

Whistling Mothers

To Signals, Not Shouts, Johnny Marches Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN in a certain neighborhood has a rather irritating way of calling her children home when it is mealtime or when she needs them for some special reason. She stands in the yard and calls the children's names over and over so loudly that the peace of the quiet suburb is rudely shattered, especially as the children do not come running at the first call.

To use a whistle or a bell for calling a child is a pleasanter and more efficient way than to depend on the power of the voice. A whistle may be heard at quite a distance and attracts attention easily. If the child is told beforehand that the whistle will be blown when he is wanted, he will unconsciously be prepared for it.

A Fair Rule

One mother established the rule that she would blow her whistle three times, one after the other, and that would be all the call given. If the children did not come within a few minutes, their playtime the next evening was curtailed or they were allowed out only in their own yard. Because this was a fixed and fair rule, the children cheerfully obeyed it. Also perhaps they were the more prompt and pleasant about the signal, because the mother did not call them away from play for any slight pretext, but only for reasonable demands.

If the children are playing beyond the reach of whistle or bell, other means may be used to remind them when it is time to come home.

"Why are you watching the sun?" asked one woman of a little girl who was visiting her one afternoon.

"Because mother said when the sun went down I must go," replied the child. This was an easy way for her to remember not to overstay her time limit.

"When the clock hands are straight up and down my lunch will be ready and I must go home," another child told her playmate, and promptly at 12:30 she started home..

Make It Definite

There are many other little ways to train children to notice the time and start for home. "I can stay a long time, but every little while I must look at my house," explained one little boy to his neighbor one winter afternoon. "When mother wants me she will put a newspaper up in the front window."

Children naturally should be allowed to play away from home at times, in a nearby field, with a group in a friend's yard, or spend a happy rainy day in a neighbor's kitchen or cellar, but they must be taught to leave at a certain time, pre-arranged by the parent. It had better be set definitely, for to say to a child, "come home in about an hour," or "stay only a little while," does not mean very much to a youngster, and such vague directions are likely to lead to unpleasantness on all sides. The parent should decide the length of time to be allowed the child and teach him that he is not to delay beyond that limitation.

An attitude of happy expectation and assurance that the boy or girl will comply with the rules of the game and appear home at the stated hour, or come running at the command of whistle or bell, will aid in establishing that trust and confidence so desirable between children and parents.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Is He Ready For College Life?

As an Entrance Requirement, Maturity Is Important

By Charles H. Sampson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE we sending too many "children" to college? I mean by that, young people who are too immature in their ways and in their thinking to succeed in the college situation.

To a large percentage of those who enter the colleges and universities there comes for the first time in their lives the opportunity—as they enter—to demonstrate whether or not there can be a firm stand on "one's own" against the trials and temptations which the college experience is certain to present. It is a situation in which one finds the need for maturity if one's efforts are to amount to something worth while. The college freshman is likely to find himself in more or less of a "fix." Fortunate may he consider himself if, before entering the college gates, he has developed to a passable degree the ability to handle his own affairs in a sensible way not offensive to his superiors and associates. Of course, many of those classified as freshmen err in thinking they are old enough in ways and attitudes to be capable college men; their motive is all right, but their evaluation of themselves is wrong.

One of the best signs of what may perhaps be designated as college-entrance maturity is the indication that one knows what his business is in college and, knowing, sticks everlastingly to it as the rule generally to be observed. Too many take the attitude, "Hurrah, here I am in college," proceed to do little about it, and, naturally, flunk out at mid-years. Those who have a creditable maturity rating progress from the beginning, making no more mistakes than might be expected, and, continuing to work, in time, graduate. Somewhat mature at the beginning of the effort, they develop more poise, character and ability to accomplish things as time flies by. Such individuals realize that maturity is not only an entrance requirement but a quality to be constantly studied and improved. These young people are the ones who grow into the type of graduates who give points to those who care to defend the thesis that a college training is worth while.

Maturity and good scholarship often do not go together. I have known many boys who could run circles around some of their necessarily hard-working associates as far as attainment in studies was concerned but who, nevertheless, failed miserably in college as all-round college citizens. It is one thing to be able to dig information from books and to participate in various activities under sympathetic guidance in high and preparatory school; it is quite another thing to accomplish these ends in the usual college experience.

There, one does about as he pleases, but his maturity, or lack of it, after interested direction has been removed, will tell the story as to how he defines doing as he pleases. There is quite a difference between independence and actually handling one's own affairs. Good college men do it; poor ones are poor because they do not or cannot attend to their own business.

There ought to be, and there is on some college entrance application blanks the query, "Is this candidate in your opinion able to do college work?" It might be put, "Is this candidate in your opinion able to meet the college entrance situation?" Answering the question places a great responsibility on the headmaster of the school, but he ought to be willing to accept it. After all, boys and girls do not go to college so much to learn from textbooks as to learn how to live. From the start there should be wholesome and gradual growth toward maturity. But the first lessons should be taught and learned before one steps over the threshold into college. In this teaching and learning process, moral and spiritual values loom large as important factors. Children are likely to regard them lightly; mature persons (those able to do college work well) give them the respect and consideration which they so richly deserve.

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Garden Animals

A GARDEN is a place for flowers, vegetables, shrubs, and trees, of course; but these growing things have always had to share their domain with the animal kingdom. Not only with such animals as find their way in naturally, though there have always been plenty of these, welcome and unwelcome, and plenty of odd ways devised to rid the garden of the undesirables. They have had to make room as well for the animals that from time to time have found favor as inmates, and have been introduced with no end of trouble and expense to adorn the stately parks of long ago.

A good many birds will come of themselves into the garden. In summer a bird-pool will coax in others, or a saucer of honey for the humming-birds; and in winter grain-feeders—feeders supposedly gray-squirrel-proof, till the sight of a furry tail hanging down from the eating-aperture casts doubts on their impregnability. These entirely disinterested efforts to attract birds are nothing compared to the wiles that have been devised so as to enjoy what Lawson, writing in 1618, called "the pleasant noyse and sight of cleanly innocent Bees"—and also to possess their honey. About the time Lawson wrote, Charles Butler, of a more explicit turn of mind, developed the "pleasant noyse" into four pages of words and music; though he admitted the bees made such a commotion over swarming that he was not perfectly sure his "bees' madrigal" was right! Like all landlords doing their best to rent their vacant rooms, the owners of beehives make them as attractive as possible; they have even gone so far as to rub the inside walls with Sweet Cicely, an herb the bees love. "Telling the Bees" of a change of master is an old courtesy shown them, so that they will consent to stay and work for the new head of the house.

Unfortunately, many creatures come in unasked. Nowadays, along with the native slugs, rose-chafers, or ants, foreign invaders crowd in: brown-tails, gypsy-moths, elm-tree or Japanese beetles. They have found their way here by some of the oddest of routes: perhaps released from a natural scientist's overturned bottle of specimens, or blown in a lengthening trail across the continent from an open freight car's load of wood. They have prospered mightily, and are with difficulty kept under, for they wisely left their parasites behind.

* * *

This is what easy communication with distant lands has done for us, but the gardener of long ago had his own small problems to contend with, too. He must have had a busy time if he followed half the advice given in the old manuals. He was told to plant wormwood, mugwort, and southernwood if he would keep out adders; to get rid of caterpillars, he was to steal some from his neighbor, boil them up with Dill, and water his beds with the mixture. The cat was to be washed, her bath-suds used for sprinkling, and the mice would vanish. And, if he heeded the last recommendation for the day, there was nothing surprising in finding at night his garden illumined by lanterns: the frogs would then keep quiet, thinking it was still day, and the tired gardener could sleep in peace.

In the old days, owners of gardens went to just as elaborate trouble to install certain animals, who would never have dreamed of walking in unbidden, as they did to show others out. Today we should think a while before introducing as peaceful inmates some of their choicest specimens. But, then, we are the products of two or three more centuries; from experience our sense of humor has grown exacting. We find it hard to share in the young delight of John Evelyn, who, off on his travels in 1644, reports among the marvels of Continental gardens "the noyses of beasts, and chirpings of birds"—squeaky, mechanical contraptions run by water power. Mr. Lassel, another traveler, is moved to admire similar hydraulic devices at the Villa d'Este in Italy: "false birds" that twitter in fear when a "false owl" hoots. This is only one of the ways in which the Italians displayed their fondness for garden animals. Almost as amazing, from our point of view, were their garden-grottoes stuffed full of life-sized marble creatures carved to imitate the wonders told of in travelers' tales: camels, boars, monkeys, dolphins—luckily, noiseless this time.

By no means all the queer animals introduced were imitation ones; some were very much alive indeed. Mr. Lassel next visits Florence; and, outside the town in the gardens of the "Great Duke," finds "wild beasts," who, once let out of their dens, refuse to go in again till shooed back by a dragon-shaped engine on wheels, driven by a man who flashes torches at them through the eye-openings of the mechanical monster. But, if we want to begin at the beginning and see who were probably the first people to capture animals for one reason or another and keep them on display, we shall be carried back some three thousand years, and find ourselves in China.

* * *

For, about 1100 B. C., the Chinese, with an eye to its educational value, established what they called an "Intelligence Park," filled with animals. Solomon, not far behind, must have had some sort of a zoo, or what did he do with his apes and peacocks? Later on, the interests of natural science were sadly forgotten by the Romans, when they ransacked the earth for rare beasts only to slay them in the arena as a public spectacle. (The Roman arena is an ancestor the modern circus does well to forget.) But, when this sport lost favor, the custom of stocking pleasure gardens with animals began again. One animal in especial has come down in history: the elephant presented by Harun-al-Rashid, Caliph of Baghdad, to grace Charlemagne's garden. Picture the poor fellow slouching along year after year on his way, for it took him seven years to reach Aix-la-Chapelle. With all those miles to go, we can only hope he took no extra steps, in that polite fashion elephants have—or so the legends say—who go out of their own way to guide a fellow-traveler uncertain of his road.

From Charlemagne's day on, the inmates of menageries, aviaries, and aquariums were as much at home in the royal gardens of Europe as the plants themselves. King Henry I of England established a menagerie at Woodstock; and many French kings did the same. The most famous was Louis XIV's "Ménagerie du Parc," at Versailles, for which animals were imported from Cairo. And not only in Europe were menageries popular. In Mexico there was a fifteenth-century king who had his collections, too—a king whose name is not likely to become a household word: Nezahualcoyotl.

* * *

So we see that royal gardens housed many animals that have since been turned over to the zoo, leaving the gardens to less conspicuous inmates. Repton's sheep and cows, peacefully grazing just where they were needed in his decorative schemes, were the last of the large fauna who play a recognized part in a garden. This was in the early 1800's. But in the old days, what a good time they must have had in the beautiful royal parks; that is, if half that we are told is true of the enjoyment animals derive from their senses. Ravens and magpies are connoisseurs of pretty things, and are enthusiastic collectors of bright-colored or glittering odds and ends; bower birds and gardener birds build galleries for their bibelots; we read of a goldfinch that decorated its nest with forget-me-nots. We all assume that animals have an ear for music, or how could we believe in Orpheus, or the Pied Piper! Or Sir Walter Scott's seals who

". . . through surges dark,
Would oft pursue the minstrel's bark."

Still, after these generalities, it is reassuring to hear of one particular little brown owl who squeezed himself tight against the piano whenever it was played. It is easy to believe in animals' love of perfume, for how superbly exaggerated all the faint scents that we know must be to them. Panthers, lions, leopards, are as pleased with lavender-water and other scents as the great court ladies of France. Louis XIV probably had no more appreciative guests or spectators on the gala evenings at Versailles than the inmates of his menageries. Imagine them, dazzled by the gay scene, their big, sensitive ears pricked to catch the distant strains of the minuet; their big, keen noses twitching in the flower-laden air.

P. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months . $4.50 One month . . 75c Single Copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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Bargains at a Wicklow Fair

A year or two ago I wished to visit a fair in County Wicklow, and as the buying and selling in these fairs are got through very early in the morning I started soon after dawn to walk the ten or twelve miles that led to Aughrim, where the fair was to be held. When I came out into the air the cold was intense, though it was a morning of August, and the dew was so heavy that bushes and meadows of mountain grass seemed to have lost their greenness in silvery grey. In the glens I went through white mists were twisting and feathering themselves into extraordinary shapes, and showing blue hills behind them that looked singularly desolate and far away. At every turn I came on multitudes of rabbits feeding on the roadside, or on even shyer creatures—corncrakes, squirrels and snipe—close to villages where no one was awake.

Then the sun rose, and I could see lines of smoke beginning to go up from farmhouses under the hills, and sometimes a sleepy, half-dressed girl looked out of the door of a cottage when my feet echoed on the road. About six miles from Aughrim I began to fall in with droves of bullocks and sheep, in charge of two or three dogs and a herd, or with whole families of mountain people, driving nothing but a single donkey or kid. These people seemed to feel already the animation of the fair, and were talking eagerly and gaily among themselves. I did not hurry, and it was about nine o'clock when I made my way into the village, which was now thronged with cattle and sheep. On every side the usual half-humorous bargaining could be heard above the noise of the pigs and donkeys and lambs. One man would say: "Are you going to not divide a shilling with me? Are you going to not do it? You're the biggest schemer ever walked down into Aughrim."

A little further on a man said to a seller: "You're asking too much for them lambs." The seller answered: "If I didn't ask it how would I ever get it? The lambs is good lambs, and if you buy them now you'll get home nice and easy in time to have your dinner in comfort, and if you don't buy them you'll be here the whole day sweating in the heat and dust, and maybe not please yourself in the end of all."

Then they began looking at the lambs again, talking of the cleanness of their skin and the quality of the wool, and making many extravagant remarks in their praise or against them. As I turned away I heard the loud clap of one hand into another, which always marks the conclusion of a bargain.—From "In Wicklow," by J. M. SYNGE. Works. (Dublin: Maunsel & Co. Limited. 1910.)

The August Festival at Salzburg

Salzburg, old princely and archiepiscopal city, and its fortress Hohen-Salzburg, lie among the mountains of the Tyrol, in Salzburg Province, in Austria. The river Salzach, swift and yellow from the glaciers and streaming mountain valleys, flows between baroque pleasure-castles standing in glassy lakes, and peasant villages pricked in their vineyards, and winds about to reflect the citadel rising in its forests, single eminence in the plain. The river divides the city, leaving a wooded mound on either hand, rushes noisily under the bridges between Italian domes and boulevarded banks, and rolls out, placid, fast and deep, towards the Bavarian plain and the rain-burdened evening sky.

Yesterday morning, the city flashed like an outcrop of rock-crystals in its cliffs by the river: in the evening, rainclouds sat on the Kapuzinerberg and the Mönchsberg and squirted their black waters on the town and beat down the mild leafage of the woods. This morning the clouds rolled away with trout-side gleams under a fresh wind, and the river, risen a foot in the night, and roaring like the wind, is again calm and yellow. And now, on this last day of July, the townspeople look at the red walls of the naked Tyrol far off and at the giant peak of the Untersberg, like a hatchet in the air, and all their conversation is that they hope it will be fine for the first day of the August festival, the great event of Salzburg men.

Now the streets are full: bands of German students in blue linen coats with rücksacks and staves lope through the town at a round pace, counting the monuments and ignoring the tourists; foreign women in summer dresses peer in jewellers' windows full of Swiss clocks and edelweiss pressed under glass, foreign gentlemen buy tufts of reindeer hair to put in their hats, and trout-flies; . . . A stage has been put up in the Cathedral Place for the Miracle Play of "Jedermann," German bands are playing Mozart and Wagner in all the cafés, the Residenz Platz is packed with visitors waiting to hear the Glockenspiel at six o'clock ring out its antique elfin tunes, tourists pop in and out of the house at number nine, Getreide-gasse, where Mozart was born, musicians and actors are walking and talking under the thick trees on the river-bank, and even the poor people in the new pink and blue stucco houses, built in a marsh on the Josef-Mayburger Kai, look at the red sunset and count busily for the hundredth time the little profit they will make on the Viennese lady who has rented a room from them for the duration of the Festival . . .

So passionate a love awakes in the stranger's breast as he scarcely feels for his native land, for the incomparable beauty of these wild peaks, these rose walls two thousand feet in air and this mediæval fortress hanging footless on an adamantine rock against the unweathered cliffs of the Untersberg.—CHRISTINA STEAD, in "The Salzburg Tales (London: Davies. New York: Appleton.)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Canneto: A Wood Engraving by Bruno Bramanti

BRUNO BRAMANTI is a young Italian artist who has always worked in an original and individual way. He has, like most original workers, been much copied, especially in the style of the wood engravings by which he has distinguished himself. For a time he was in the island of Rhodes, working for the Governor; then he was in Syria, news of him having been received from Beirut. It was interesting, on his return, to watch his expression of the fresh inspiration he derived from a land and among a people so different from his own.

Bramanti has worked in various mediums. Among other things, he has delightfully illustrated one of the Government books for the elementary schools. His attractive designs are of such a quality that they should render the path of the learner not only an inviting one, but should do much to educate children's eyes from the first, and should also give them an appreciation of what is good in illustration.

Among his wood engravings, the artist has a series of the Villas of Florence of which the above is one.

By Appointment

In the green shade
Came the blue flower—
And not delayed
Beyond the hour
Of one man's need
Of a blue thing
To burst its seed
In time to bring
Heaven to the hungry eye
Of a tired man going by.

DAVID MORTON.

„Es gingen zwei Menschen hinauf in den Tempel"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DEM beispiellosen Reichtum seiner geistigen Erfahrung entnahm Christus Jesus immer wieder „Neues und Altes", Perlen göttlicher Weisheit, die das Denken des Suchers stets von neuem auf die nie veraltenden Wahrheiten des Seins und ihre unerschöpflichen Tiefen hinlenken. Wie die vielen geschliffenen Flächen eines fehlerlosen Diamanten das Licht je nach dem Standpunkte des Betrachters in verschiedenen glänzenden Farben zurückwerfen, so bieten Jesu Gleichnisse die Lehren des Christentums in solcher Vielseitigkeit dar, daß sie den Bedürfnissen jedes Nachfolgers gerecht werden. Im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der Entdeckung der Mary Baker Eddy, erkennen wir immer mehr die Notwendigkeit, uns in Jesu Gleichnisse zu vertiefen und deren Sittenlehre zu unserem eigenen geistigen Fortschritt anzuwenden, wofür das Bedürfnis heutzutage so groß ist wie zur Zeit des Gründers des Christentums.

In einem bekannten Gleichnis heißt es: „Es gingen zwei Menschen hinauf in den Tempel, zu beten, einer ein Pharisäer, der andere ein Zöllner". Wenn wir, ehe wir uns mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft befaßten, glaubten, daß der Pharisäer und der Zöllner, die der Meister schilderte, Gestalten seien, die einer längst vergessenen Vergangenheit angehören, können wir im Glossarium des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy (S. 592) folgende aufklärende Auslegung finden: „Pharisäer. Körperliche und sinnliche Annahme; Selbstgerechtigkeit; Eitelkeit; Heuchelei". Prüfen wir uns selber, so müssen wir zugeben, daß diese Züge in einer Welt materieller Annahmen, wo die Menschen in der Materie, dem geraden Gegenteil des Lebens, Leben suchen, immer noch üppig wuchern. Ja, man kann sagen, daß diese Züge das menschliche Bewußtsein so lange mehr oder weniger kennzeichnen werden, bis die Unwahrheit des materiellen Daseins erkannt und die liebreiche Anziehung der göttlichen Liebe, die das Denken zu dem Gebiet der geistigen Wirklichkeit hinzieht, empfunden ist. Selbstprüfung deckt auch die schlummernde pharisäische Neigung auf, uns über andere erhaben zu dünken. Möchte Eigenliebe es für selbstverständlich halten, daß unsere Gesinnung die einzig richtige sei, und daß wir uns beglückwünschen können, daß wir so sind, wie wir sind? Diesen Zug der fleischlichen Gesinnung können wir als Massenerscheinung in Form von falschem Nationalstolz, Annahmen von Rassenbevorzugung u. dgl. wirken sehen und göttliche Autorität für seine Anmaßungen geltend machen hören. „Ich danke dir, Gott, daß ich nicht bin wie die andern Leute", ist kein Gebet, das Gott als den liebenden Schöpfer alles Guten und nur des Guten anerkennt. Die göttliche Liebe muß, um die Liebe zu sein, allumfassend und unparteiisch sein. Glaubt man etwas anderes, so kann man als nicht in Gemeinschaft mit Gott, sondern „mit sich selbst" erfunden werden.

Wenn im Glühen des anbrechenden Tages des Geistes, doch noch „von ferne", das Denken andachtsvoll die allumfassende Vollkommenheit des von Gott geschaffenen Menschen und seine vollständige Abhängigkeit von des Vaters erbarmender Liebe erblickt, beginnt der menschliche Eigendünkel seine Prahlerei aufzugeben. Die Selbstgerechtigkeit steht beschämt da, wenn das enthüllende Licht der Wahrheit, in der Heuchelei kein Versteck findet, ihre Unähnlichkeit mit dem Ebenbild der Liebe bloßstellt. Ist die Hohlheit ungeistiger Ziele einmal erkannt, so richtet sich das Verlangen nicht mehr auf weltliche Dinge, um das Begehren der Sinne zu befriedigen, sondern wendet sich demütig Neigungen zu, die der Hingebung würdiger sind.

Die Wünsche der Menschen sind der Beweggrund ihrer Gebete. Dem menschlichen Herzen entspringen beständig Wünsche, die dem Denken, Reden und Handeln vorausgehen und es gestalten, obgleich das bittende Wesen alles Verlangens nicht immer erkannt wird. Die menschliche Erfahrung ist nur die Folge des menschlichen Verlangens. So betrachtet gibt es kein unerhörtes Gebet. Welche Richtung das Verlangen—wissend oder unwissend, selbstsüchtig oder selbstlos—nehmen mag, es findet immer Erhörung. Der Apostel erinnert uns daran, daß wir übel gebeten haben, wenn das Ergebnis nicht der Erwartung entspricht. Dann fangen wir an, um Gotteserkenntnis zu bitten; denn dadurch empfangen wir, was am besten für uns ist.

Mrs. Eddy, die das Bedürfnis der Menschheit, das wahre Gebet oder rechte Verlangen besser zu verstehen, sah, fragt in dem Kapitel über das Gebet in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 2): „Nützt uns Beten etwas?" Und sie beantwortet die Frage mit der bündigen Erklärung: „Ja, das Verlangen, das da hungernd nach Gerechtigkeit ausgeht, wird von unserem Vater gesegnet und kehrt nicht leer zu uns zurück". Der Meister lobte des Zöllners Verlangen nach Rechtschaffenheit. Demselben Antrieb folgend können die Menschen zu allen Zeiten in den Tempel wahren Gebets gehen—in stiller Gemeinschaft mit Gott ihr Verlangen mit der Absicht der Liebe in Übereinstimmung bringen—und verstehen lernen, was das Wohlwollen des gerechten Vaters allen Seinen Kindern schon verliehen hat.

Das Verlangen, Gott zu verstehen und Sein Wesen in einer reineren Lebensweise zum Ausdruck zu bringen, entspringt der göttlichen Liebe, die das menschliche Bewußtsein unaufhörlich zu geistigeren Vorstellungen vom Sein und zum wahren Selbst hinzieht. Ihre Bekundung, der wirkliche Mensch, ist also nie außerhalb des Tempels geistigen Strebens und Erkennens.

In einer aufklärenden Stelle ihrer Predigt anläßlich der Einweihung des ursprünglichen Gebäudes Der Mutterkirche sagt Mrs. Eddy (Pulpit and Press, S. 2, 3): „Unser wahrer Tempel ist kein menschliches Machwerk, sondern der auf dem Grunde der Liebe errichtete und mit dem Leben gekrönte Bau der Wahrheit. Wie sollte bei solcher Beschaffenheit unser göttlicher Tempel zerstört oder auch nur beeinträchtigt werden können? Kann die Ewigkeit aufhören? Kann das Leben sterben? Kann die Wahrheit ungewiß sein? Kann die Liebe weniger als grenzenlos sein?"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

That Holiday Thrill of Arrival

There is a certain thrill at the moment of arrival which, thoroughly delightful though the rest of the holiday may prove, can never be wholly recaptured. One's first delicious glimpse of a place, long dreamed of and pondered over, holds an enchantment as elusive as it is undefinable.

It was like that with the Lake of Geneva. It had been raining when we reached Lausanne; a mist lay over the lake, completely hiding the opposite shore and shrouding the towering mountains in vague and filmy white. Everything was quiet and shadowy, as if spent after its tears. Out of the mist a white-sailed boat would steal now and then, or a sea gull slowly circle and then plane to the edge of the water. The lake itself lay pallid and motionless, translucent green-blue nothingness; but the valerian growing in masses along the shore made glorious splashes of crimson among the olive greens and browns of the weedy rocks, and here and there in scattered gardens cypresses stood up, bold and black, in clear cut silhouette.

Then—ah, we shall never forget!—the evening sun suddenly pierced through the mist and dispersed it; and, wonderfully, the Savoy Alps opposite with their towering snow-capped peaks and all that lovely, curving, tree-fringed shore were gradually, delicately revealed.

As the train rattled on along the edge of the water, the scene seemed to float up to us out of the receding mists: the pale golden sunset light stealing over the tranquil lake, the dreamy reflections of the mountains, the planing gulls (snow-white birds moving on almost motionless wings), the weeping willows dipping their trails of young green in the still water.

Ten minutes later, we were climbing the steep steps to a certain quiet hotel, where we had a room overlooking the lake. We went and stood on the balcony, looking down on it all: at the climbing garden, the dipping, red-tiled roofs of the nearest houses, and the narrow cranny of a street vanishing downwards, stair below stair; at the white-walled villas among the trees along the shore, at the old fairy-tale castle of Chillon, with its quaint brown towers, red-peaked roofs and little turrets, jutting out into the lake immediately below; above all, at the great kindly mountains looking down with majestic gravity, silent witnesses of our arrival.

After dinner, we went down to the lake. It was quite dark now and lights starred the dim streets. Rose leaves and geranium petals lay drenched and scattered, all the way along the broad, wet steps that dived down to the lake from street to street, between the hotels and their green-hedged gardens; and the soaked earth sent up a fragrance strangely different from that of English soil. Before the rain the streets must have been thick with dust, just as they had been in London last night, and in Paris early this morning. We started at that. Could it be only this morning?

The days that followed brought us many things. There were days spent by and in and on the lake, and days spent up among the peaks, alone with the snow and the drifting clouds. Many things come back to us, and some memories stand out clearer than others: we see shuttered windows turning blind eyes to the brilliant early morning; balconies spilling torrents of pink geranium down cream-plastered walls; courtyards where busy housewives gossip as they scrub and rinse at the washing fountains. Boats leave silver trails behind them as they shoot out from under the willows across the serene, silken-smooth water; the torrent, leaping down magnificently to the lake from the region of melting snows, makes a perpetual thunder on the air; and now and then, through the quiet golden evening, a hay wagon, oxen-drawn, will come lumbering up from some private pasture down by the lake, leaving whisps of pale yellow along the old, rose-grown house-fronts and the gnarled boughs of wistaria and magnolia.

One memory provokes another until one's mind is fairly flooded with them. They are like little waves on a sunny shore, tumbling over each other with soft gurgles of mirth in their efforts first to reach one's feet. And yet, with all this beauty, it is the memory of our first evening that lingers with us longest—the evening of our arrival when the mountains had wrapped themselves in cloud and the lake had taken unto itself a counterpane of mist, as if afraid to dazzle our eyes with too much unaccustomed loveliness.

For the Townsman

Sing, townsman, for the happiness you found
Among the pleasures of the countryside;
A dimpled hill, backed by the sky beyond;
A brook, that bounds the water-meadows wide;
Strong music of a wind among the trees;
Gay flowers and bird-song and that kindly sound—
The deep, persistent passage of the bees;
For all the many country things and ways,
That make for country-folk a quiet round
Of simple tasks and unassuming days.

J. A. R. STEVENSON.

"Two men went up into the temple"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUT of the unprecedented richness of his spiritual experience Christ Jesus constantly drew forth "things new and old," gems of divine wisdom that ever anew turn the thought of the seeker to the ageless verities of being and their exhaustless depths. As the many facets of a flawless diamond reflect the light in brilliant hues, which appear to vary according to the beholder's point of view, so Jesus' parables present the lessons of Christianity in such multiplicity as to meet the needs of every follower. In the light of Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, we become aware of an increasing necessity for studying Jesus' parables with a view of applying their ethics to our own need of spiritual advancement, as great in our day as in the earlier one of Christianity's Founder.

In a familiar parable it is stated that "two men went up into the temple to pray; the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican." If before taking up the study of Christian Science we have regarded the Pharisee and the publican—pictured by the Master—as types belonging to a vanished past, we may turn to the Glossary in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy (p. 592), and find this clarifying definition: "PHARISEE. Corporeal and sensuous belief; self-righteousness; vanity; hypocrisy." Self-examination makes us admit that these traits are still rampant in a world of material beliefs, where men are looking for life in Life's very opposite—matter. Indeed, in greater or less degree these traits may be said to characterize the human consciousness before the individual has come to recognize the falsity of material existence, and to feel the tender attraction of divine Love drawing thought toward the realm of spiritual reality. Self-examination also discloses a latent Pharisaical tendency to regard ourselves as superior to others. Would self-love take it for granted that our own mental make-up is the normal one, and that we have cause for congratulating ourselves on being as we are? This trend of the carnal mind may be seen operating collectively in the form of false national pride, beliefs of race preferment and the like, and claiming divine authority for its pretensions. "God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are," is not the prayer which acknowledges God as the loving creator of all that is good, and of good only. Divine Love, in order to be Love, must be universal as well as impartial. Believing otherwise, one may be found communing not with Deity, but "with himself."

When in the glow of Spirit's dawning day, yet "standing afar off," when prayerful thought glimpses the universal perfection of the man of God's creating and his utter dependence upon the Father's merciful love, human egotism begins to lose its flare. Self-righteousness stands abashed when its unlikeness to Love's image is exposed by Truth's revealing light, in which hypocrisy finds no hiding place. Once the emptiness of unspiritual aims is seen, the desire that leaned toward things material in the attempt to gratify the senses' clamor, humbly turns toward objects worthier of affection.

Men's desires motivate their prayers. Desire constantly goes forth from human hearts, preceding and shaping thought, word, and deed, even though the supplicatory nature of all desire is not always recognized. Human experience is but the sequence of human desire. Thus viewed, there is no unanswered prayer. Whichever direction it may take, understandingly or ignorantly, selfishly or unselfishly, desire always receives an answer. If the result is contrary to expectation, we are reminded by the apostle that we have prayed amiss. It is then that we begin to pray to know God, for so do we receive that which is best for us to receive.

Visioning mankind's need for gaining a better understanding of true prayer or right desire, Mrs. Eddy in the chapter on Prayer in Science and Health (p. 2) asks, "Are we benefited by praying?" And she answers the question with the succinct statement, "Yes, the desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and it does not return unto us void." It was the publican's hunger after righteousness which called forth the Master's commendation. Following the same impulse, men in all times may enter the temple of true prayer, in silent communion with God bringing desire into accord with Love's intent, and learning what the good will of the righteous Father has already bestowed on each one of His children.

From divine Love comes the desire to understand God and to express His nature in purified lives; and Love incessantly draws human consciousness to more spiritual concepts of being and to true selfhood. Its manifestation, then, the real man, is never outside the temple of spiritual aspiration and realization.

In a revealing passage in her sermon on the occasion of the dedication of the original edifice of The Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy said (Pulpit and Press, pp. 2, 3): "Our true temple is no human fabrication, but the superstructure of Truth, reared on the foundation of Love, and pinnacled in Life. Such being its nature, how can our godly temple possibly be demolished, or even disturbed? Can eternity end? Can Life die? Can Truth be uncertain? Can Love be less than boundless?"

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Recording Your Garden's Sunny Hours

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

By Walter S. Jordan

Above Left: "An Oriental Iris Garden." You Get Your Impression of This Garden From the Few Large Blossoms in the Foreground. This Is a Small Garden on a Large Estate. Center: "A Garden Near the Sea." Note that Plants Occupy Little Space in This Garden. The Flagstones and Bordering Grass Comprise a Large Section. The Sundial in the Foreground Gives an Idea of Height Rather Than Flatness. Much of the Beauty of This Arrangement Depends on the Curves. Right: "A Cape Cod Rose Arbor." This Detail of a Simple Garden Owes Its Beauty to the Masses of Climbing Roses. Had More Been Included in This Picture the Detail and Appeal of the Blossoms Would Have Been Lost.

Below, Left: "A Mountain Garden." The Narrow Border in the Foreground Is Practically All That Is Suggestive of a Garden. And Yet This Gives the Impression That All the Space Across the Country to the Mountains in the Distance Is a Part of This Garden. The Building Suggests People and Adds Height and Dignity to an Otherwise Flat Subject. Center: "Mary Wallace Rose." Right: "What's Wrong With This Picture?" Practically Everything. The Wind Moved the Camera During a Long Exposure Just Before Dark. The Brick Walk Is Too Prominent. There Isn't an Interesting Foreground and Finally the Photographer Hadn't a Single Legitimate Reason for Making It.

To Photograph Your Flowers

One Secret Is to Take Details Rather Than Masses

By Walter S. Jordan
Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW many times have you photographed a lovely garden, perhaps your own, and, upon comparing your photographs with your memory of its beauty, how disappointed have you been with your result.

It is necessary to analyze the difference between your impression of a garden and what the camera reproduces. The eye selects each blossom individually and while still retaining an idea of the complete garden, senses its beauty as a unit rather than as a mass. The colors are pleasing and the fragrance of the flower itself adds charm to its loveliness.

Your camera, on the other hand, depicts your garden as so much space, with scattered blossoms; and there is no color or fragrance to emphasize its beauty. All is black and white with gray middle tones, and so much reduced in size that each blossom is a dot in an indistinguishable mass.

Why then not follow the example set by your eye and picture details rather than large areas? A single group of blossoms, roses climbing over a gateway or fence, the bird bath with the few flowers at its base or any one, or more, of the hundreds of lovely details with which you are familiar.

Equipment for Workmanlike Job

A tripod is the most important item of your equipment. Any camera, whether it be a box or inexpensive folding one, or one costing hundreds of dollars, will make pleasing pictures of your garden.

Practically all the films on the market today are color sensitive—that is, they reproduce every color throughout the spectrum in a varying degree of tone from white to black. To obtain full advantage, however, it is necessary to use a color screen or filter which will hold back the unbalanced intensity of light and present it in its proper values. Without a filter your blues will be too white, yellow and green will appear very dark and red will be black. Now to the eye, blue is dark, and red is bright or brilliant. Photographed minus a filter the results are reversed. Your filter will render them in their relative values. A three-times filter will be satisfactory. A third piece of equipment is some form of exposure meter. Even an inexpensive one will give you an approximate time of exposure and with the latitude of the present-day films will assist greatly in the question of time of exposure. The use of the filter also renders the foliage as a gray tone rather than an intense black.

Selection of Subjects

In every picture of a garden, there should be, in the foreground, some blossoms or plants of sufficient size to create an impression of the makeup of the garden. It is an interesting fact that the eye will observe these few large details and by them will judge the entire picture. Unless your view-point is high, the garden will appear as a narrow, uninteresting strip. Height can, however, be suggested by incorporating in your composition the corner of a house, sundials, trellises, bird baths and the like. A single blossom, too, often makes a pleasing picture.

A picture from a low viewpoint will result in a narrow strip of garden and everything beyond will be obscured by the foreground.

Flagstones, walls, fences and border plants all add beauty to your pictures and they also serve to break up uninteresting masses. Almost every garden has one or more trellises with climbing plants which should be included. Views through gateways and arches are especially attractive and frame the garden beyond. In fact, almost any detail prominent enough to be noticeable is a subject for a pleasing picture.

Exposure

Pictures of gardens should not be made in the middle of the day. Either early or late is preferable. Top light is ruinous, resulting in excessive contrast and lack of detail. With your lens opening—smallest in the box and in other cameras about F. 22—expose a roll of film through a three-times filter, giving several different exposures on the same garden. Start with 1/25 of a second and try 1/10, 1/5, ½, 1, 1½ and 2 seconds for successive exposures. When you have developed this roll you will have a guide for all your future work. Select the exposure that gives you the best balanced tones and use it under approximately the same conditions. When there is an excessive amount of green foliage, increase to almost double the time. The latitude of the film itself will correct normal deficiencies.

If a tripod is not at hand you will be able to make your picture standing on a chair or step ladder, in which case it will be necessary to use F. 16 and 1/25 of a second exposure.

In no other branch of photography is the question of development so important as in exposures of gardens. The nature of the subject, with extreme contrast between the tones, requires special care in the processing. The harsh, contrasty light will produce a series of blocked up negatives, with chalky whites and intense blacks unless correctly developed. The beautiful contour and detail of the blossoms will be lost and the results will fail to suggest any of the original beauty. Some of the new fine grain developers which produce detail without excessive contrast are ideal for this class of work. You require fully exposed, rather underdeveloped negatives full of detail without contrast in which there are no dense sections.

If you do not develop your own films you will be more than repaid if you will explain the conditions under which they were made to your finisher and pay him extra to develop them individually.

Printing and Enlarging

No special care is necessary with the proper negative. There are so many papers of different degrees of contrast and surfaces that it will be found simple to select one that will do justice to the negative. In pictures of gardens, enlargements return many times their original cost in the greater pleasure received from the larger prints.

A garden, because it is not something indispensable, represents the love and care of its owner and in order to make successful pictures of it one must appreciate the labor which has made it possible.

Your Garden Editor will be glad to make a collection of photographs of readers' gardens. If they prove clear enough to print we will run layouts of them on the page. Please write descriptive matter on the back of each.

August in the Vegetable Plot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE years ago we started growing our annual flowers in regular row formation in the vegetable garden. Then at one side of the garden we added a perennial border; next, there grew to be a row of the dark blue delphiniums; a row of peonies is taking form as the budget permits. Thus what started out to be the vegetable plot, approximately 70 by 80 feet, will eventually have permanent flowers at one side, and annual flowers and vegetables mixed for the rest.

It does seem whimsical to see a row of onions, a row of zinnias, a row of beets, calendulas, string beans, then marigolds. But if you will try it, you will be surprised how much it adds to an otherwise somewhat prosaic August vegetable garden. And it's a grand way to raise cut flowers if the lady likes to keep her house full of blooms. Space the rows wide enough to push the hand cultivator through; thin the plants far enough apart so a man can use the hoe conveniently.

Another interesting point that means much to August gardens if the flowers and vegetables are raised in neighborly fashion is that there is an inclination to use the hose more often. This means more delicious things to eat, as well as more glorious blossoms.

Beneath Sunflowers

You have probably wondered why the lettuce begins to get tough this month, even if supplied with abundant moisture. Tender, succulent lettuce is the result of two factors, quick growth and shade. The writer's August lettuce is raised beneath sunflowers which seems to furnish a good location. But a small frame, covered with burlap or canvas will do equally well.

Keep the blossoms well picked from the annuals if you want blooms through September. As long as a plant cannot mature seeds, its tendency is to produce. The blooms from the zinnias, marigolds, calendulas, cosmos, phlox, and centaureas should be gathered every other day.

In the perennial border, one should keep the soil loose and fine. We used to water the perennials as much in August as in June and July. A gardening friend told us not to do this; last year we watered just once a week. This season the perennials were the best we ever had, so we shall water sparingly again.

Start Perennials Now

This is the time to start new perennial plants to use next year. Such favorites as monkshood, delphiniums, regal lilies and veronica are easily started in small flats, and then transplanted in September to a spot for the winter. Next May they will have strong root systems. Keep the flats in the shade while the seed is germinating. Then expose the little plants to the sun for a brief, increasing period each day until they are well hardened.

Lastly, be sure no weed goes to seed. There's only one way to rid a garden of weeds, and that is to prevent any plant from reproducing. It seems as though some weed seeds live several years in the soil and then grow, but conscientious effort will gradually rid the garden. Watch for the weeds among the taller, thick-growing things such as beans, potatoes, and corn, for one vigorous weed will supply hundreds and sometimes thousands of seeds.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Sky Mirrors for Your Garden

'Growing' Water as Well as Flowers Is Recommended

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

THE use of streams and pools in the rock garden, and of ornamental ponds in the formal garden, was strongly emphasized at this year's Chelsea Flower Show.

It has been said that a garden without water is like a house without mirrors. One should remember, however, that just as the carefully placed mirror needs constant polishing if it is to be of service in the general scheme, so the water, introduced with equal care, must be kept perfectly bright. To this end rocky beds of various kinds and formations were employed in the show.

Purbeck stone, being full of rich color, is particularly useful for this purpose. A sloping garden had a pool in which slabs of this stone were so placed as to give a sense of considerable depth in the center. The golden tones of the rock, streaked with green, and the deeper shades in the lower layers, were remarkably lovely under water. Trollius and Japanese Iris grew on the wide ledges at the brink of the pool, while clumps of Aubretia and Nepeta hung in cascades over the built-up rocks that formed the bed of the stream. Purple Sempervivum and Thrift sprang from the fissures, and dwarf asters fringed the surrounding lawns.

An open pool reflecting color from the surrounding plants was formed from Welsh granite, the boulders burying their shoulders in the banks, while small broken pieces, that gave the impression of having slowly silted down from the rocky heights above, covered the bed itself.

Contrasted with the rugged Welsh scheme was a gentle, grass-fringed pool the clear waters of which shimmered over the fringe of a daisied lawn, and reflected clumps of Veronica. Helianthemum Serpyllifolium, Aethionema Amaenum and Dianthus in pure patches of blue, yellow, mauve and pink. Pond plants, with charming little flowers, rose above the floating leaves, or uncurled their petals as they lifted their heads from the water, while brightly colored fish vied with the flowers on the banks, a shoal of goldfish being hardly distinguishable from the reflection of the Fire Flame Mimulus that grew close to the brink.

Perhaps no stone lends itself more realistically to the lining of a pond than the limestone of Westmorland. If the eye of the landscape gardener chances upon a smooth curve of water-lined stone for the side of his pool the effect will be perfect, for it holds within itself every imaginable shade of color. Patches of pink, gray, lavender and pale lemon glimmer beneath the surface, while the lines in the curved moldings, produced after generations of ceaseless contact with swirling water, give a remarkably realistic impression of age to the newest pool.

In the formal garden, pools bordered with stone flags and sunk into the lawn bring light and animation to the scene, especially if they are fed by spraying fountains that add rainbow hues to the picture of graceful dignity. A narrow strip of water, however, may balance the scheme more happily than a wide expanse. Water invariably attracts the eye, and should the gardener wish to show off the full beauty of his well-kept lawn or herbaceous border, he will be wise not to introduce too strong a counter attraction.

A keen landscape gardener who, as she expresses it, "grows water as well as flowers," declares that no garden is complete without it. The faint trickling sound it brings, mingled with the notes of birds, produces a sense of peaceful coolness even on the warmest day. Here and there a tiny jet may spring from some secret place high up among the rocks, to find its way by fascinating leaps and bounds to the pool below. There is charm in fording even the narrowest stream by means of stepping-stones, and endless pleasure in watching the rich green moss gradually covering the damp rocks, or the tiny fern fronds appearing, as if by magic, from some slender cranny.

By P. I. Merry

Sansevieria in Bloom

Perhaps you have one of these plants. Did you ever see it in blossom? This one, belonging to Mrs. P. I. M. of Newton Highlands, Mass., after at least six years of contentment with merely its shining, striped leaves, suddenly sends up these tall flower stalks measuring 21 inches in height, and bursts forth in pale yellowish flowers.

Hobbies and Hints

A Sheaf of Questions With Answers

Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am a reader of the Garden page of the Monitor and enjoy it so much each week. We have always lived in an apartment, but recently moved into a bungalow and are having a great deal of pleasure in planting and fixing up a bit. Of course we rent, and although we haven't a great deal to spend for extensive decorating and planting, still we spend with a great deal of pleasure for ourselves and for the thought of the pleasure of those who might come in after us if we do not always stay here. There are a number of questions I would like to ask, for we are indeed amateurs.

I have collected a bowl full of hollyhock seeds for the last week or so, and planned to put them all around the garage, east, west and north. Shall I plant them now, or shall I wait until the spring?

Coming back from Springfield, Ill., a week or so ago, we saw growing along the railroad tracks for miles and miles, great clusters of wild yellow daisies, and a beautiful orchid flower with a feathery appearance, something like a thistle. The daisy was not the black-eyed Susan type, but a little larger, with a greenish center, and yet not a sunflower type either. Both these wild flowers were very beautiful and after admiring them for miles, we decided to pick a few for home. Upon reaching home I thought about seeds, and have the dried blossoms put away. Do you think that they will seed properly having been picked before actually going to seed? I thought as long as they seemed to be doing so well in the heat of the sun along the tracks they might do well in a spot along the south side of our home. If you think I might be successful in getting seeds from these dried blossoms, shall I plant them now or wait until spring?

I have some narcissus bulbs and hyacinth bulbs which I started last fall in the house. I wondered if they could be planted out of doors this fall in a rock garden, and just when and how I should go about doing this.

The soil all about our place is very poor, being of a very yellow clayish type. When wet it forms into a hard cake on the surface, and has to be broken up before we can water it again. However, we put in a small rock garden with a pool in the back yard and it has done quite well. Put in pansies, daisies (wild), moss roses, violets, moneywort, asters, and snow-on-the-mountain and some other odds and ends. I can't help but tell you that our pool is lovely, with a dozen medium-sized gold fish, one large white one with a beautiful flowing tail (he must weigh a pound) and about 30 tiny bull heads or catfish, and channel cats. With a beach umbrella, a little colored boy fishing, water hyacinth and umbrella plants and toy boats on the water, it is a pleasing spot and we just love it. At the front of the house, which faces west, the soil seems to be more claylike than at the rear. We planted grass seed here, but due to the lack of rain during the entire season so far in this part of the country and as our water rates in this city are exceptionally high, we couldn't get it to grow with the watering we have given it. However, some petunia plants came up and are doing fine. That gave us an idea to seed the entire front down with petunias, thus giving our place a more distinctive appearance, than just the usual scrubby looking grass plot, which most of the rest of the neighborhood has. Do you think it would be advisable to put the seeds in this fall, or wait until spring? Can you please tell me just what kind of seed to get for a good flowering garden? Any suggestions you can make as to just how to protect the seeds, etc. would be greatly appreciated.

I managed to get some tobacco plants in a flower box, mistaking them for petunias. These were young plants given to us by friends. I would like to save the tobacco plants. How can I rescue them from the box? Shall I collect the seeds only or can the whole plant be transplanted later in the fall to another spot. I didn't want to disturb the flower box now.

What could we plant on the north side of the house, which, being close to the house next door, gets only a little early and late sun? Would snow-on-the-mountain do well here? I would like to plant something from seed if possible, if it is only something green. Just something to cover up the bare soil and make it a little neater looking, and something which will come up every year.

I have a small Sansevieria plant in the house. A month or so ago a tall, beautiful starlike blossom appeared, or rather, many blossoms on one stem. They were covered with a sticky substance, which looked like raindrops from a distance, and the perfume was wonderful. I've had the plant two or three years but it has only had one new shoot in all that time until this blossom appeared.

(Mrs.) S. F. W.

1. Hollyhock seeds should be planted now for next summer blooming. Hollyhocks are biennials, which means that they bloom the second year, then die. Little plants coming up this summer will be strong enough by frost to stay green under the snow all winter. Next spring with their early start they will develop strong leaves and put forth flower stalks. Each season, one must be sure that new plants start up under the old ones so that one may have blooms every year.

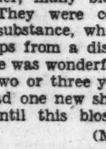
2. The dried yellow daisies will not provide seeds for you. The seeds need to form on the growing plant and should not be picked off until thoroughly ripe. Usually this means a dried seed pod ready to break and scatter.

3. Your narcissus and hyacinths can be put in the garden. The plants should have died down by now, and the bulbs dried out. Shake off the earth and dried leaves. About October, after the last warm weather is over, and before the ground grows stiff with frost, plant them. Since your soil is clayey you might mix in a little sand.

4. We should wait until spring to plant petunias, although seeds sown in very late autumn will come up early in the spring. You will find that they will self-sow, also. The best fun you can have in planning your flowers for next year, is to study the nursery catalogues, and work out your own planting. Many of these catalogues offer planting diagrams planned for all season bloom, the seed packets for these being sold at a group price. Flowers for shady spots such as your north side, can be found in nursery catalogue lists also. If your local library has a collection of garden books, browse in them for suggested lists for such special places, especially lists of perennials for your shady north side. Hardy day lilies are one suggestion. Snow-on-the-mountain is an annual (Euphorbia variegata) but easy to grow from seed each year.

5. Your tobacco plants, if still young, can be brought into the house in pots and will bloom during the winter indoors. They won't survive the winter outside. This can also be done with young petunia plants.

6. We have heard from others concerning their Sanservieria blooming, and have a photograph of one from Newton Highlands, Mass. As house plants their blooming is rare.—Editor.



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Refreshing

These August days, how welcome a cool beverage at mealtime or between meals! Local grocers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to supply you with a tempting variety of summer refreshments, including many Monitor-advertised beverages (and food products) that help to lend new interest to summer meals.

Women Fliers To Race Yearly In Own Meets

Dayton Wants to Stage Air Events Again; Other Cities Bid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 7—When word came to the first annual Women's National Air Meet here that the women pilots were excluded from the speed events in the forthcoming National Air Meet at Cleveland, a continuation of the women's annual event was assured.

Dayton, being the scene of the first meet, is looked upon as a possible permanent location of the annual races. However, women heads of the W. N. A. A. units in other states have begun to bid for the meet. California was among the first to want the next show.

Proving Their Worth

The women all declare the purpose of the meet is the same as that of their organizations—the advancement of aviation.

"We want to put women in airplanes," observed Mrs. Margaret Heron, national secretary. "You may remember, it was quite a while before we put women in automobiles, as drivers. It was hardly expected of them. Many thought piloting an airplane was not quite a woman's work, but facts and results have shown otherwise." This was remarked when the women pilots, racing in a handicap event over a 20-mile course, came in in a bunch, landing safely and easily.

Officers in the Women's National Aeronautical Association, as well as the co-sponsor, the Ninety-Nines, realize that when a wife, sister or mother takes the throttle in a plane, there are going to be a number of men and boys interested. And that's what the women want.

"All Business" in Planes

When their numerical strength is sufficient, the women in the organization expect to be given a great deal of consideration by the lawmakers, because when they suggest something in aviation it will be based, not so much upon theory, but upon what has been learned through actual use of the airplane, both is casual flying and in such events as were staged in Dayton.

There were a number of social events in Dayton with the women pilots as guests, but the social atmosphere fell away the moment the women, having left their party gowns at their hotels, climbed into their planes for the different events. An "all business" air appeared then and the women lost no time in taxiing their ships to the starting lines and getting off in the rotation declared by those in charge.

Model Textile Plant Using Perkins Ideas Sent to World's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7—A model of a textile factory which includes many industrial ideas advocated by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is on its way to the World's Fair in Chicago for exhibition in the United States Government's Federal Building there. It was built by Mr. Berthold Audsley and Mr. Lloyd C. Gundaker in their Bloomfield studio.

The model was built following conferences the builders had with Miss Perkins in Washington. Checking all details with the Bureau of Standards, Mr. Audsley and Mr. Gundaker have incorporated in their model the ideas in improved labor conditions held by the present Administration.

Built on a scale of three-quarters of an inch to the foot, the model, which includes such details as miniature fire doors, alarm bells, hose, sprinkler system, rest room with furniture, electric lights, presents a cross-section of a two-story plant. Sixteen tiny models of textile machines are on each floor. Air-conditioning units and safety devices were not forgotten, nor was Miss Perkins' idea of walls painted green instead of white which is now most prevalent in factories, an improvement based on the contention that green is more restful to the eyes than white.

The model measures 50 inches in length, 26 in width and 24 in height.

McAdoo Divorce Criticism Stands

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (AP)—Overruling the protest of attorneys for Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, the Superior Court yesterday permitted to remain in the files of Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo's recent divorce suit the criticisms of procedure voiced by Judge Frank C. Collier.

Judge Stanley Murray denied the motion by Mr. McAdoo's lawyers that Judge Collier's remarks about the divorce be stricken from the record on the ground they were immaterial.

Judge Collier's comment on the divorce, which was granted 42 minutes after the petition was filed July 17, had no effect on the validity of the decree, but the jurist said the California state bar was investigating every angle of the case to determine if there was irregularity.

"That the conduct of Mrs. McAdoo's attorney in the case was irregular and subject to severe censure, is beyond question," Judge Collier said. "By his actions he has brought this court into disrepute; he has caused an innumerable group of people to believe there is one procedure slow and tedious for the poor and another quick and active for the rich or prominent."

Mrs. McAdoo's lawyer, Mr. Henry Grivi, said he would welcome any investigation by the board of governors of the state board on his conduct, and added that, "Judge Collier should know that all pending or anticipated proceedings before the board of governors are made secret by statute."

Reich Withdraws Exchange Benefit From Foreigners

Currency Measure Designed to Help Germany Buy Raw Materials

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 7—The shutting down of the supply of "registered" marks for thousands of foreigners who live in Germany and receive their money from abroad is one of the first important developments to follow the recent appointment of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as temporary Economic Minister.

Today the German Reichsbank sent a letter to all those foreign residents who have ever been receiving registered marks to the effect that this privilege will be withdrawn after Sept. 30. From Oct. 1 onward the foreigner will be compelled to change his own currency into German marks at the correct commercial rate.

The registered marks, which were invented in order to help pay German debts, have hitherto been obtainable at great discount. The English pound sterling, for instance, is worth at the moment almost 20 registered marks, while on ordinary exchange the English pound brings only about 13 marks.

Thus the saving for foreigners has been great. Literally thousands will be unpleasantly affected by the new ruling. The number includes diplomats, business men, office employees, translators, journalists and others.

The amount of foreign currency the Reichsbank obtains in this manner will probably total thousands of pounds in a year. But Germany will automatically become for foreigners perhaps the most expensive country in the whole of Europe. The question whether tourists from abroad will continue to obtain cheap marks is still left open. However, the holiday season will be over by Sept. 30.

That National Socialist Germany is in urgent need of foreign currency in order to buy much needed raw materials is the reason alleged for this step.

Registered marks have been one of the numerous and complex methods by which Germany has sought to obtain part of the benefits of an inflated currency without formally departing from a gold ratio.

The regular "Reichsmark"—the currency in circulation before the restrictions upon foreign exchange were instituted—still is quoted at about 39 cents and about 12.8 marks to the pound sterling.

Meanwhile Germany's gold reserves have declined to about 2.1 per cent coverage of the nation's currency. The only means by which nominal parity could be maintained was to institute a stringent control of foreign exchange. In this way the normal international effects of free interaction of supply and demand would be offset. The control was exercised, among other ways, through the creation of a number of different kinds of currency which could be used only for specific purposes.

Registered marks were one of these currency groups and their advantage was that the Government could completely control them, limiting them largely to domestic purchases within the Reich.

Registered marks were sold at a discount, the amount of the discount gradually increasing in recent months. Thus the foreign resident in Germany who received remittances in pounds or dollars from abroad could obtain more registered marks in exchange for his foreign currency than he would get if he purchased regular reichsmarks over the bank counter.

But with a mounting adverse foreign trade balance and with declining sources from which it can obtain supplies of foreign currency to pay for purchases of raw materials abroad, Germany finds itself faced with a necessity to curtail the practice of paying 20 marks for each pound exchanged for registered marks when, by an additional restriction, it can "buy" the foreigner's pound sterling for 13 marks.

The problem facing Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, acting Reichsminister of Economy and head of the Reichsbank, is whether or not, in the long run, this procedure will act to increase the aggregate amount of foreign exchange which Germany can obtain.

G. O. P. in Oklahoma Bans NRA Censure But Assails Waste

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 7 (AP)—Oklahoma Republicans refused by an overwhelming vote yesterday to condemn President Roosevelt's New Deal and phases of the NRA and AAA, but their state convention assailed what it called the National Administration's waste of relief funds.

Mr. J. W. Harreld, former United States Senator, criticized the National Administration. The delegates cheered his address, for which he said he alone was responsible.

Earlier, former Senator W. B. Pine, the party's nominee for Governor, urged the "good Democrats" to join Republicans in taking control of the State Government from the "racketeers" next November, but referred to the National Administration only once when he said:

"If I am elected Governor of this state, I shall coöperate fully with the President of the United States; aggressively when I think he is right and silently when in doubt." The fight over flat condemnation of the NRA and President Roosevelt broke after the resolution committee had submitted its report in which it deplored the increase in government machinery and "waste of public funds appropriated by Congress for necessary and beneficient purposes but paid to local petty politicians under pretense of administering funds for relief."

Baptist Meeting In Berlin Hears Racialism Decried

Non-Controversial Topics Mainly Occupy World Alliance

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 7—Baptist World Alliance conference today tackled the task of discussing reports of its various commissions on social and economic problems.

Although today's proceedings dealt mainly with politically non-controversial questions, a certain degree of excitement had already been aroused by earlier events—in particular by strong denunciation of race discrimination as "unchristian," launched yesterday by Dr. Harold Phillips, an American.

Every nation, Dr. Phillips declared, suffers "from the terrible fantasy of imagining its enemies lurk behind its geographical frontiers."

Dr. Phillips added: "Hate, fear, coveteousness, ignorance, pride, racial and national fanaticism are actual barriers of my land, your land, every land."

Liquor's Menace

The menace of traffic in intoxicants is greater than at any time in human history, according to a report on temperance considered at the Baptist World Alliance Conference here today.

The report was prepared by an international commission under the chairmanship of Rev. F. W. Patterson of Nova Scotia. Assisting him were men and women from the United States, Chile, England, Italy, Burma, Germany, Estonia, Finland and elsewhere.

Attempts to secure prohibition of liquor, the report says, should always be based on the menace of liquor to social well-being. It is "a serious mistake," the commission thinks, to base the demand for legislation "on the moral quality of the act of drinking." The latter standpoint provokes the charge "that we are trying to legislate people into morality."

With regard to the charge that prohibition where tried "has increased the consumption of liquor," the commission says:

"It is to be admitted that prohibition has stimulated the illegal sale, 'bootlegging,' of liquor, but liquor was sold illegally under license systems, is sold illegally in countries where prohibition has not been attempted and continues to be sold illegally where prohibition has been repealed. The fact is that while prohibition has stimulated illegal sale it has greatly reduced the amount of drunkenness."

Drinking Education

Immediately prohibtion was repealed in the United States, the report adds, "brewers and distillers in convention admitted that the youth were not drinking in large numbers and that their great task was to educate them in the habits of drinking."

The report also denies that prohibition "has been the cause of great crime waves." It admits that in some prohibtion areas there was some increase in crime and that "some of the crime has been associated with the illegal sale of liquor.' But "increase of crime," the commission points out "is reported in many countries where prohibition has not been attempted."

Contributory causes, the commission thinks, may be found in motion pictures about crime, crime literature, desire for luxuries and the possibility of quick get-aways by automobile from the scene of crime.

After summarizing the drink-legislation of a number of countries, the commission drew as its primary "general consideration" the fact that "important as is the promotion of temperance, it is not central" in the task of the churches.

The report adds, "a vital religion will always express itself in temperate living." It continues: "It is as the church is rich in the creative life of God that it can make its most effective contribution to temperance. When restrictive legislation engages the major portion of the church's effort, temperance itself must suffer and legislation prove largely abortive."

If true temperance is to be secured, "evangelism and education must go hand in hand," the report goes on. The commission blames the temperance forces in the United States for giving themselves "to political lobbying rather than to a constant and constructive program of education."

Chile Much Upset Over Chaco Charges

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 7 (AP)—It was revealed yesterday that the Chilean Minister to Paraguay, Señor Gallardo Nieto, was instructed yesterday to return to Chile.

The instructions were included, he said, in a cablegram directing the Minister to deliver a note to the Paraguayan Government protesting press attacks on Chilean neutrality with regard to the Chaco war. Diplomatic observers here believe that the return of the Chilean Minister would mean that the Paraguayan Minister, Señor Ramirez, would leave Santiago.

The note delivered to Paraguay was to be accompanied by a request that a previous communication along the same lines be answered.

While the instructions to the Minister at Asuncion were not generally regarded as a break of diplomatic relations they indicated the tension reached after an exchange of notes in which Paraguay objected to the contracting of Chilean workers by Bolivian mines and said that Chile has allowed armaments to go to Bolivia by way of Arica. The Chilean notes maintained that the country is completely neutral and objected to attacks in the Paraguayan press.

Arms Embargo Hit By Bolivian President

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 7 (AP)—President Salamanca, in an address at the opening of the Bolivian Congress yesterday, asserted that the arms embargo through which numerous powers are attempting to bring an end to the Chaco war, has injured Bolivia greatly but has had little effect on Paraguay.

The President's lengthy message reviewed the course of the war, praised the cause of Bolivia and the morale of her troops and characterized the conflict "an attempt of Paraguay to augment its small stature by satisfying ambition at our expense."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-233m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE—Sundays, Aug. 19 and Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-476m.

FORT WAYNE—Sundays, Aug. 12 and 26; 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, Aug. 12 and 19, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-327m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m.; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCÁH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10::45 a m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Aug. 8 and 9; Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m.; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

WESLACO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1200kc-233m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Trading Slows Down With Irregular Price Trend

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Irregular Following Early Price Advances

Rail Issues Again Recede With Union Pacific Weak Feature

By Forrest Price

Stocks acted as if they were afraid of something or somebody.

The market today was a mixed affair.

First it went up, and then it went down. Early prices showed substantial advances, but they soon faded away.

It was a quiet session, total sales aggregating about 630,000 shares.

There were some favorable dividend declarations, particularly that of General Motors, but the market did not seem ready to do any spurting on that account. An initial transaction of 4000 shares in General Motors sent that stock up 1¼ but it lost most of its gain by early afternoon.

The rails seemed to be the most depressing influence. A drop of 4 points in Union Pacific brought it under 91, a new low for the year. Santa Fe, Louisville & Nashville and Reading all made new 1934 lows.

Other new lows were recorded by Chrysler, Corn Products, Dome Mines, Pullman, Alaska Juneau and Federal Department Stores.

With the exception of the railroad bonds which were inclined to sag, loans were steady, although price movements in the various groups were narrow. U. S. Governments were mixed. A few corporate loans made slight gains. Foreign Government issues were steady to firm.

Considerable interest was manifested in commodities. Soaring prices of grains in the world's leading markets attracted much attention. There was some profit-taking at Chicago on the rise, but not until excited buying had sent prices skyward. May wheat went to $1.14⅛. Corn rose to 83 and Oats, 54⅜. Bar silver sold above 47 cents an ounce, the highest in five years. Sugar, cotton, rubber and hides rose moderately.

Announcement of the extra dividend of 50 cents by General Motors was most agreeable to shareholders and to the financial world as well. It likewise was a surprise. This melon cutting amounts to about $20,000,000 which adds just that much to the buying power of the public. Not only that but what is of more importance is the fact that doubtless it will lend encouragement and confidence to the business world at a time when discouragement and fear seemed to be in the ascendency.

That General Motors is well able to distribute the $20,000,000 to shareholders is apparent from the large earnings of the corporation. The full year's dividend of $1 was covered in the first six months and 51 cents a share besides.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The stock market tried to rally today, but quickly ran into fresh selling and then turned dull. By early afternoon the market was sluggish, and price trends mixed.

The day's news failed to bring any fresh impetus to securities.

General Motors rose 1½ in response to the 50-cent extra dividend ordered late yesterday, then lost much of its gain. Du Pont pushed up 2 points in the first half hour, then slid back. An advance of 1½ in American Can was about lost.

Selling again cropped out in rails, with Union Pacific dropping to a new low for the year under 91, off 4 points. Santa Fe and Southern Pacific lost about a point, and similar recessions appeared in U. S. Steel, American Telephone and Chrysler.

Gold mining issues ran into profit-taking, Dome dropping 2 points, and McIntyre and Alaska Juneau about a point. Further buying appeared in the silvers, but they did not get much response.

The General Motors extra dividend, ordered after the close of the market yesterday, was better than generally anticipated in Wall Street, but seemed to have little effect upon sentiment.

Another favorable dividend appeared today with a disbursement of 85 cents a share by Columbian Carbon, compared with 75 cents in the previous quarter. Socony-Vacuum, however, held to the 15-cent quarterly rate. Mack Trucks reported second quarter earnings of 31 cents a share, contrasted with a deficit in the like period of last year.

Rail Bonds Soft

The rail division of the bond list continued today to reflect liquidation and a poor quality of support, but other sections of the market braced up after the selling movement of Monday.

A large number of the carrier loans, including some of the prime ratings, yielded from fractions to a point during the early trading, and as was the case yesterday the declines appeared to evoke no great amount of buying interest on the part of traders holding sideline positions and searching for bargains.

Northern Pacific 3s dropped a point to 67, and smaller declines occurred in loans of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Santa Fe, St. Paul, and Southern Pacific. A somewhat better tone marked the bonds of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central and Nickel Plate.

U. S. Governments traveled in a narrow range to the accompaniment of small dealings. A few of the Treasury issues were down 1-32d to 2-32s of a point, and others scored equal gains.

Industrial and industrial issues had no definite trend, and prices generally swung within narrow limits. There were modest gains in Standard Oil of New York 4½s, North American 5s, National Dairy Products 5½s, Bethlehem Steel 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

The foreign division was quiet with prices of most of the leaders steady. German Government 7s worked ahead a major fraction, and minor gains were added by Australia 5s, Canada 4s and Japan 5½s. Norway 6s were offered down half a point.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 7	Last Aug. 6
11⅛	6	..	Adams Express	1100	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
24½	16	2	Adams Millis	400	25	24½	25	24½
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	8¼	8	8	8
7⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	200	96	96	96	96¾
9¾	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
23½	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9800	21½	20	20½	21¼
8¼	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	300	3	2	2	1⅞
16½	8¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	400	123	122½	123	123
23⅝	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	12½	12	13	12¼
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	1100	43½	43	43¼	43
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	700	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
13½	7	..	Am Beet Sugar	600	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
38	19⅞	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	22	21¾	21¾	22
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	3100	94¾	91½	91⅞	93¼
148½	126½	7	Am Can2pf	100	148	148	148	147½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	15	14¼	14¼	14⅜
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	100	4½	4½	4½	..
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	24	23½	24	24½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1400	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅜
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	16	16	16	17
22⅜	7⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	400	12⅝	12½	12½	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	20⅝	20½	20½	20½
11	4¾	..	Am International	700	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	7⅞
27⅜	16⅛	..	Am Metals	100	17½	17½	17½	17
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2500	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝
20¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14	14	14	14⅞
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	4400	11⅜	10⅞	11	11⅛
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	20	20	20	21
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6200	35	33¼	33¾	34
44¼	37	2†	Am Stores	100	42	41½	41⅞	41¼
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	63½	62¾	62¾	62½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	12600	109	107¼	107⅞	108¼
28¾	23½	h	Am Type F pf	30	12	12	12	..
27¾	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	1100	15¾	15	15	15¼
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	2500	8¼	7¾	7⅞	8
83¾	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	600	43½	41⅝	41⅞	43
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	400	1⅛	1	1	..
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
17¾	6	..	Anaconda Cop	5800	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜
24¾	13½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15½	15½	15½	16
34½	26¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	31	30⅝	31	31
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	3500	5¼	4⅞	5	5
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf N	600	54¾	54⅛	54½	54
8¾	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	9½	9	9	9
73¾	45⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	4400	48	45⅜	46½	47½
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	100	75	75	75	..
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	26⅛	26	26	24¾
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	400	23⅜	23	23¼	23
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	200	45½	45½	45½	45¼
103¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	102	102	102	..
16¼	7	..	Atlas Tack	100	7	7	7	7
57⅜	16½	2§	Auburn Auto	900	20	20	20	19¼
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	300	10½	10½	10½	10
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	2300	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	15⅛	14¼	14¼	14½
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	18	16¾	16¾	17
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
18¾	10¼	..	eBatrice Cream	300	13	13	13	12⅞
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	300	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	12½	11½	11¾	11¾
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16	15⅜	15¾	15½
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	300	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3500	26¾	25¾	26	27
82	55	1¾q	Beth Steel pf	400	59	56⅛	56⅛	59
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	500	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	51¼	50¾	50¾	51
78¼	18⅞	1.60†	Borden	700	25¼	24⅜	24⅞	24⅞
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	600	19½	18½	18⅝	19
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	1600	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	3600	41¼	39½	40¾	40⅜
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91⅛	91½	91⅛	..
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	60	58¾	58¾	60
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
14½	6	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	50	50	50	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	400	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅜
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10½	5⅞	..	Bullard	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	300	8½	8⅜	8⅜	..
19¾	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	11	10⅝	10¾	11
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	100	12	12	12	..
3	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2½	2	2½	2
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1100	15⅛	15	15	14⅜
			—C—					
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	300	15	15	15	15⅞
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
37¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2900	37	35¾	36¾	36
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3800	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	700	38½	36	36⅜	37
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	25¾	25½	25½	26
84⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1900	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	20
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	80	8⅞	8⅛	8½	9½
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	600	26½	26	26	26
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	7600	38⅞	36¾	37	38
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¼
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	42⅝	41⅞	42¼	42¼
7	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill	100	2	2	2	2½
8	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	3	3	3	3⅛
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅜
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	15½	15½	15½	15
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3	3	3	3
6½	2	..	C StP M & O	20	2½	2¼	2½	..
60⅜	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	21200	31½	29¼	29⅞	30⅜
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	300	¾	¾	¾	⅞
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	83	83	83	..
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	200	½	½	½	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgat-Palm-P	1100	14¼	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	91	91	91	90
82½	10	..	Colins & Aikman	700	11¾	11½	11¼	11½
19¼	7¾	..	Coumbia Gas	4100	9	8¾	8⅞	9
71	41	..	Columbia G pf B	10	70½	70½	70½	..
34¾	21½	1‡	Columbia Pic vtc	400	24½	24¼	24¼	25¾
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	300	63½	63	63½	63¼
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1200	28¼	27	27	27½
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	48	48	48	47⅞
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	28	28	28	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	50½	50	50	49⅝
110	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	290	110	110	110	..
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3600	18¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
13¼	3¾	..	Commwlth Am	4400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
52¾	21½	..	Commwlth &S 6pf	200	36½	36	36	36
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	3800	27¾	27¼	27⅜	27¼
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	91	91	91	90½
4⅜	1⅞	..	Consol Laundries	600	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	5600	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8¼
112	108	8	Consol Oil pf	300	109	109	109	110
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	700	77	76	76¼	75½
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
22⅜	15⅜	.25b	Cont Oil	2800	17⅞	17¼	17½	17¼
84½	56¼	3	Corn Products	3800	60¼	56¼	57½	59½
148½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	148½	148½	148½	..
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32⅜	31⅞	32	31⅝
17½	8	.50b	Crosley Radio	500	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	400	23	22½	22⅝	23⅛
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅝
6⅝	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	4¼	4	4	4¼
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	100	19	19	19	18
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	7⅜	7	7	7
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	280	58½	56½	58	58
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	17	17	17	17
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2100	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅜
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	200	13½	13½	13½	..
			—D—					
34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	700	12⅝	12¼	12½	12⅛
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	11⅜	11½	11⅜	..
77½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	200	36	36	36	35
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1500	15	14½	14⅝	14⅝
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	65	65	65	..
55⅛	29	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	400	41	40½	41	..
110½	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	110	110	110	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	22	22	22	..
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	34	34	34	34
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	5200	45½	43	44	45
28¼	14¼	..	Douglas A	1400	17⅜	16⅜	17	16¾
11⅞	6¾	..	Dresser B	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
103⅞	69	2.60	du Pont de Nem	7800	86⅞	84⅝	85⅜	84⅞
125	115	6	du Pont deb	200	125	124½	125	125
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
101⅛	79	4	Eastman Kodak	800	99	96⅞	96⅞	98
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	900	14¼	13½	13½	13¾
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2100	17⅛	16½	17	17
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	900	4¼	4	4	3⅞
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow&L	1800	4½	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	9½	9	9	9
52	7	2§	Elec Sto Battery	100	38½	38½	38½	38
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal	3900	1	1	1	⅞
63	49¼	3	Endicott Johnson	100	51½	51½	51½	51½
10⅜	5	.40	Equitable Off Big	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
24⅞	10½	..	Erie RR	700	12¼	11½	11½	12
28¼	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	17¾	17½	17¾	17
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1400	19	18	18½	18⅝
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	8¾
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5	5	5	5
31	20¼	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	20½	20	20½	20¼
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	26½	26½	26½	..
105	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
25¼	13½	40	Firestone T&R	800	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½
60¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	66½	66	66½	65
25	15	..	Flosheim Shoe A	300	18	18	18	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18½	18½	18½	19
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	300	10¼	10	10	10
63	34½	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	40	40	40	..
50⅜	26⅜	2	Freeport Texas	1000	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	27
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	10	18½	18½	18½	..
19⅜	5	..	Fuller 2pf	10	7	7	7	6
			—G—					
20	11½	..	Gamewell	20	10½	10¼	10½	..
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	600	6¼	6	6	6¼
43⅝	30⅞	1	Gen Am Trans	500	32¼	30¼	31	32
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	14¼	14	14	13¾
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8½	8½	8½	8¼
10½	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	6	6	6	6¼
6¼	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3	3	3	3
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	8500	18½	17⅝	18	18⅛
12¾	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1000	12½	12½	12½	12½
34⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	29½	29	29¼	29¼
1¾	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
64½	53⅛	3	Gen Mills	300	55⅝	54	55⅝	54
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	23500	28¼	27⅜	28	27
103½	89⅝	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	101	101	101	101
6⅝	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	10	18½	18½	18½	..
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
23⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	100	12½	12½	12½	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1000	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11½
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	61½	61⅜	61½	62½
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	400	3¼	3	3	3¼
28⅜	15⅜	1¶	Glidden	1200	22½	22¼	22½	21⅞
104	83	7	Glidden pf	40	103	101½	101½	103
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	4⅞
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	300	17⅞	17½	17½	17½
18	8	..	Goodrich	700	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅜
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	2800	21½	20	20¼	20⅝
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1 pf	300	84	84	84	84
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	1⅞	1½	1⅞	2

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 7	Last Aug. 6
13⅜	8½	..	Granby	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
47	11½	..	Grand Union	200	44¾	43¾	43¾	44¼
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	2800	14¼	13⅞	13½	13⅞
15½	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	300	9½	9½	9½	9½
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1700	31⅝	31½	31⅜	31½
118¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	..
31	7¼	..	Guan Sug pf	20	30	30	30	..
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1100	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	5	4⅝	5	5
53½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	10	41	41	41	..
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	101	101	101	101
24¾	13	.80b	Harbison Walker	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	..
1½	⅝	..	Havana Elec	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6⅝	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	300	73¾	73¼	73¾	..
68	48½	3	Hershey Choc	200	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	..
10¼	5	..	Holland Furnace	300	5½	4⅞	4¾	5¼
6¼	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	600	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	300	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14⅞
57¼	38½	3	Howe Sound	2800	52¾	51	52	51½
12½	4½	..	Hudson & Man	300	5¼	5	5	5
24½	6½	..	Hudson Motor	1000	7½	7	7	7⅛
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	900	15	14⅛	14⅛	15
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	400	22½	21⅜	21¼	21
6⅛	3	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	..
13⅜	5½	.. h	Interboro Rap T	400	8¼	8	8	8¼
5½	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	3½	3½	3½	..
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	700	2½	2½	2½	..
12½	4½	.20	Int Carriers	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
37⅜	18⅜	..	Int Cement	300	21	20⅞	20⅞	20
46⅞	23¼	.80	Int Harvester	1500	28¼	23½	23⅝	25
9¼	3⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
6	2¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
29¼	21	.20b	Int Nickel	6000	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24

General Motors Corp. Declares $20,000,000 Extra Dividend

General Motors Cuts Melon For Its Stockholders

Declares Extra Dividend of Fifty Cents a Share Besides Regular

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corporation have cut a melon for stockholders of more than $20,000,000 in the form of a 50-cent-a-share extra dividend.

This is the second of the fruits of recovery for the owners of the approximately 43,500,000 common shares, the first having been a 25-cent-a-share disbursement last December.

Shareholders, however, still see their regular annual disbursements maintained at the depression low of $1, since directors today ordered another regular quarterly disbursement of only 25 cents.

The 50-cent extra, however, is the largest extra since 1929, when 60 cents a share was ordered in addition to the regular payments at the rate of $3 a share annually then prevailing.

The $3 annual basis was cut to $2 in the first quarter of 1932, then to $1 in the next quarter, and the shares have been on a regular $1 annual basis since.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, said:

"With respect to the extra dividend the board had before it several considerations. Earnings for the first half of the year as already reported were in excess of the regular dividend for the entire year, plus the extra now authorized.

"The financial position of the corporation continues strong, justifying an extra disbursement at this time. Again, the distribution of over $20,000,000, the amount of the extra dividend, will not only be of benefit to the stockholders but, passing into the channels of active trade, will act as a worth-while stimulant to business in general. That is the thinking which prompted the action."

Wall Street had looked for some extra payment, inasmuch as earnings for the first half of this year amounted to $1.51 a share, or 51 cents in excess of the regular dividend requirement at the $1 basis for the entire year.

Both the 50-cent extra and 25-cent regular will be paid Sept. 12 to stock of record Aug. 16 on the 43,500,000 shares. This means a distribution of more than $32,000,000.

The quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the 5 per cent preferred stock was also ordered, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 8.

Crude Oil Output In United States Off 118,053 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 7 (AP)—With the three major areas showing marked reductions, United States crude oil production fell 118,053 barrels in daily average last week, from 2,629,834 to 2,511,781 barrels a day, the Oil and Gas Journal says.

Oklahoma cut output from 491,730 to 415,180 barrels.

In Texas there was a reduction from 1,121,818 to 1,107,828 barrels, with East Texas output dropping from 547,150 to 53,650 barrels.

California production was 500,000 barrels, a reduction of 18,250 barrels.

Kansas production dropped from 136,755 to 132,160 barrels. The Rocky Mountain area cut output from 96,430 to 96,280 barrels. The eastern area, including Michigan, decreased production from 134,616 to 132,403 barrels.

Liverpool Wheat Prices Are Higher

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7 (AP)—The flurry in the Chicago wheat market caused extraordinary excitement among Liverpool traders today, prices here advancing sympathetically.

Quotations jumped 18d. to 44d. a quarter (36 to 88 American cents for eight bushels)

The closing prices Saturday were 6s. ¾d. for October wheat, 6s. 3d. for December and 6s. 5d. for March.

Steel Industry's Working Rate Off to 25.8 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The operating rate of steel companies for this week dropped 0.3 points to 25.8 per cent of capacity, according to an estimate of reports telegraphed to the American Iron and Steel Institute yesterday. This rate compares with 26.1 per cent last week and 27.5 per cent a month ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

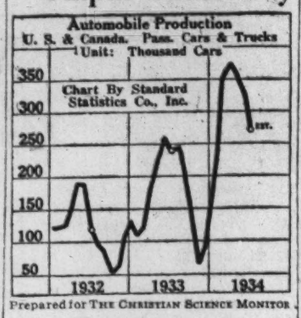
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Declining Automobile Output Under Way



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUTOMOBILE factory operations, owing to the heavy stocks of new cars on hand, promise to decline much more rapidly than consumer sales during the late summer and early fall.

July passenger car registrations probably were only slightly under the 220,000-car total of June and exceeded by 10 per cent to 15 per cent the total for the same month of 1933.

Seasonal and other influences are expected to cause further diminution of retail totals in the remainder of the current quarter, which likely will be only slightly ahead of the total for the corresponding period last year.

Brokers in Mass Meeting Envision Broader Service

To Map Plans for Meeting New Conditions, Restoring Public Confidence

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The largest brokerage mass meeting ever seen in Wall Street was held yesterday when between 500 and 600 representatives of stock exchange firms met in the New York Stock Exchange. They unanimously voted to ask their trade organization, the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, to appoint a "conference committee" to discuss the organization of future, regular partner meetings, and to appoint a "public relations" committee to develop the publicity policy of the association.

The meeting, which was held behind closed doors, dealt with the broader subject of what means should be adopted to provide complete brokerage service in the face of the new conditions and restore confidence in the securities markets, rather than means of getting business. According to a spokesman, the main theme of the meeting was that the association should extend its program so that it may occupy a position in the brokerage field parallel to that held by the American Bankers' Association in the banking and the Investment Bankers' Association in the investment banking fields.

Frank R. Hope, president of the association, presided over the meeting, which was attended by nearly all the New York membership, representing over 90 per cent of stock exchange firms here, and a good representation "from out of town houses."

Renewed coöperation was pledged to the Security & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, it was said, and it was thought that by coöperation the adoption of the new rules might be speeded and the transition period from private to Government control of the brokerage business shortened.

The definite steps taken yesterday were the adoption of two resolutions which will now have to be approved by the association's board of governors at a meeting some time this week. The first asks the association to create a rather large conference committee, which would act as a clearing house for future meetings of partners. Under the preliminary plan, this committee would have charge of mapping a program of meetings, probably on the basis of monthly gatherings of the entire membership, and more frequent meetings of representatives of firms specializing in the same type of business.

The second resolution that the governors of the association appoint a committee to handle public relations was said to be prompted by the feeling that "proper expression has not been given to the things which the association is trying to do."

Civilian Conservation Corps Is at New High

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps wrote into its record book yesterday new high marks for membership, camps and families getting monthly checks from young men in the army.

Now at an all-time peak of 351,300, the strength of the 1643 camps will be boosted by the end of the week to 360,000.

Officials said monthly remittances of $22 to $25 were going to 315,000 families to lighten appreciably the load on regular relief agencies.

East Cambridge Savings Bank

Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.

One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station

INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

Management Authority Sees Labor Unions at Crossroads

Must Choose Between Craft Type Organization or Vertical Union Set-Up, Says Chapin Hoskins—Latter Gives Labor More Bargaining Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The choice between the traditional trade or craft union type of organization and the vertical or industrial union setup heretofore advocated chiefly by radicals is an all-important question facing American labor today, according to Chapin Hoskins, finance and management authority.

Writing in the current issue of Personnel, a quarterly published by the American Management Association, Mr. Hoskins points out that vertical unionism would lead to entirely new adjustments in the labor situation, these including wage questions arising between groups of the workers themselves.

Unskilled May Predominate

"By and large" says Mr. Hoskins, who is a member of the executive committee of the association and managing editor of Forbes Magazine, "those employees of any given industry who are already organized are in the higher paid brackets. They are machinists, machine operators, automotive die workers, for instance. But, in any given industry, whether that of baking or printing, or automobile manufacturing or cloth making, the less skilled or lower pay groups will dominate numerically. To the present top-bracket men, this means that, under vertical unionism, wage agitation of the future will be directed toward raising the incomes of those in the lower brackets, and that they themselves will have to forego demands for increases for some time to come."

Study of the recent strike in San Francisco, adds the writer, indicates that ignorance on the part of management of "what was going on in the minds of workers, and of local trends in union organization and leadership" helped to prolong the strike. Similar ignorance on the part of management in other cities is a possible cause of further trouble.

Strike Prospects

The strike record of the country for the last 19 years is cited by Mr. Hoskins as justifying four conclusions with respect to possible labor walkouts in the near future. The conclusions are:

1. Strikes this year will probably be less extensive than last year, but individual strikes may be more serious. 2. Although the number of strikes may continue to increase, there are already at work underlying factors which will cause a diminution, and it is quite possible that strikes will decrease rather than increase from now on. 3. 1935 may be a more serious year than 1934, but if so, 1936 should again see improvement. 4. In respect to numbers involved, we may have very serious strikes ahead of us in the next few years.

Discussing the vertical type of union in terms of possible advantages to the employer, the writer states that vertical unionism should mean the end of the traditional type of jurisdictional fight, in which questions come up between the carpenter and the plumber and the metal worker and the electrician as to which one has the right to pick up a tool and which to lay it down. Lessening of the chance that the entire operation of a business may be tied up by the demands of a small minority is another possible advantage.

The Vertical Union

"Vertical unionism seems likely to develop responsible leaders," says Mr. Hoskins, "through whom employers can deal on a basis of reasonableness, with at least as much confidence as is present in dealings with customers, competitors and suppliers. It may also result in employees learning to think in terms of the welfare of the industry by which they are employed."

Listing disadvantages to the employer which might come with a growth of vertical unionism, the writer says that there might develop a tendency to limit the income and thus discourage the initiative of the skilled workers. In addition, employees of an entire industry organized under the vertical union plan would unquestionably have far greater bargaining power than employees in a single trade.

"Another point, which may not be a disadvantage," writes Mr. Hoskins, "is that industry will have to develop more statesmanlike executives to match the presumed improvement in union leadership."

News Notes—Russia

Russian Foreign Trade—Exports of the Soviet Union totaled 112,299,000 rubles or $97,800,000 in the first four months of 1934, says the Soviet Union Review, showing a decline of 22.5 per cent from the like period of 1933. Imports recorded a still greater drop, amounting to 67,413,000 rubles compared with 122,647,000 in the first four months of last year. In tonnage, however, both exports and imports showed a gain over 1933. Principal imports were machinery and equipment, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, rubber, iron and steel manufactures, wool and electrical apparatus. Principal exports were oil, furs, grain, flax and hemp, lumber and cotton cloth.

U. S. Exports to Russia—American exports to Soviet Russia during June of this year were seven times as great as in the like month last year. The value of United States exports to Russia in June equaled $1,765,000 compared with $242,000 in June of 1933, according to the Department of Commerce. Russian exports to the United States increased only slightly. In June, 1933, Russia shipped $936,000 worth of goods compared with $944,000 in the like month this year.

Soviet Dye Industry—Russia's development of her coal tar dye industry has not been rapid enough to keep up with the demand from textile, leather, fur, cotton and other domestic industries. The Union has been investing heavily in this industry, but in spite of this dye production has been only 57 per cent of the needed amount, says the Commerce Department. For the first quarter of this year production was slightly ahead of schedule for the first time in several years. The 1934 program calls for new intermediates and 20 new dyes. At present several important dyes are not being produced in Russia and must be purchased abroad.

Soviet Rubber Industry—At a conference of Soviet industrial leaders in 1931, Stalin made the statement that "our country has every natural resource except rubber." Today, according to Soviet advices, Russia has 40,000 hectares of rubber-bearing plants which yield natural rubber or rubber substitutes and three factories producing a high-grade synthetic rubber, as well as a fourth one nearing completion. Over 700 scientific workers are engaged in the problem of rubber in two scientific institutes and 12 scientific research stations with experimental fields, greenhouses, and well-equipped laboratories. In 1934 it is expected that 12,000 tons of rubber will be produced by three synthetic rubber factories. Eventually the plants are expected to reach their capacity of 30,000 tons of rubber a year.

Soviet Crop Prospects—The Soviet Union did not escape the drought that damaged crops over wide areas of Europe and America, the Union reports. The dry weather hit some sections of the black earth belt, but even in the damaged sections, the loss was mitigated by deeper plowing and better cultivation methods under the employment of tractors. General rains broke the dry spell the latter part of May. Many sections that enjoyed normal weather report crop prospects better than last year. In general it is stated officially that the harvest gives promise of comparing favorably with the record yield of 1933. The total sown area this spring was 93,283,000 hectares, or 230,000,000 acres. The spring sown area sets a new record for the Soviet Union.

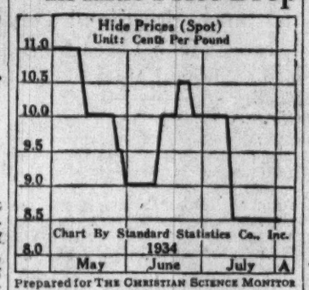
Industrial Production—Production of industry in Russia is showing good progress this year, according to the Soviet Union Review. The best record has been registered by heavy industries, the output of which in the first four months of the year totaled 19,800,000,000 rubles, a gain of 28.8 per cent over 1933. Preliminary estimates for the first half of the year show a gain almost as large. Consumers' goods industries have been lagging somewhat, their increase in the first quarter of the year 1933 being 9 per cent. While the basic industries have been fulfilling their program schedules by about 98 per cent, the light industries have been hovering around 90 per cent.

Gold Industry—The gold industry in Russia during the past year has improved at an increasing tempo, according to Russian official sources. Whereas in June, 1933, the rate of gain over the like month of 1932 was 18 per cent, by September the gain amounted to 73 per cent, and in December 97 per cent. For the year the output amounting to 100,000,000 rubles, was 42.4 per cent above the preceding year and about double that of the pre-war years. Last year, the Review states, the output of gold in Canada totaled 84,000 kilograms and in the United States 78,000 kilograms. This indicates that the Soviet Union has attained second place, following the Transvaal, in gold production, as against fourth place two years ago and before the war. In the first quarter of this year increased production amounted to 67.3 per cent over 1933. Preliminary estimates for the half year indicate an increase of 51 per cent.

New Asbestos Plant—With the completion of the Bazhenovsk asbestos plant in the Urals the Soviet Union will assume a front rank in the world in the production of asbestos. This plant will be the largest in the Soviet Union. It is designed to work up almost 2,000,000 tons of ore a year and to produce six grades of asbestos with a total of 80,000 tons annually. All the existing plants in the U. S. S. R. now produce together 95,000 tons a year.

Other Factory Developments—The fourth largest cement plant in the Soviet Union started operations in May. The design of a new sulphur plant to be built near Samara has already been approved. Construction work has been started on the second largest shoe factory in the Soviet Union at Sverdlovsk. Its projected annual capacity is 6,300,000 pairs of shoes. A floating cannery was launched on the Caspian Sea a few weeks ago. It will have a capacity of 5,000,000 cans of fish a year, while this year over 1,000,000 cans are expected to be produced.

Drought Big Factor In Hide Price Drop



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS A result of the unprecedently heavy slaughter of drought-stricken cattle, hide future prices have slumped precipitously in the recent past.

A decline of more than 1 cent a pound has been recorded within the last fortnight, while the spot hide market is virtually nonexistent at this time.

Advances in May By RFC Aggregate Over $168,000,000

Of Which $99,000,000 to Aid Banks—HOLC Next Largest Recipient

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported today that it authorized advances in May aggregating $168,644,166.

The report showed that loans authorized to banks and other financial institutions at 4 per cent interest totaled $57,512,410. Other large advances authorized included $41,820,000 for subscription to preferred stocks in banks; $45,000,000 for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; $5,455,500 for bank debentures; $7,519,576 in loans to drainage and irrigation projects. The balance was for relief and other government purposes.

Banks Get Bulk

Of the $57,512,410 authorized in loans, $32,698,236 went to banks and trust companies, including $28,615,330 to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of closed institutions, and $22,048,883 to mortgage loan companies.

Among some of the larger loans authorized to banks were: United States Savings Bank, receiver, Washington, D. C., $1,080,000; North-Western Trust and Savings Bank, receiver, Chicago, $2,500,000; West Side Trust and Savings Bank, receiver, Chicago, $1,500,000; Calcasieu National Bank, Lake Charles, Louisiana, $1,965,480; Commercial National Bank of Philadelphia, conservator, $2,540,000; Farmers' National Bank and Trust Company, Reading, Penna., conservator, $1,650,000; Penn National Bank and Trust Company, Reading, Penna., conservator, $1,190,000; and the Reading National Bank and Trust Company, Reading Penna., conservator, $1,972,000.

Of the loans authorized to mortgage loan companies, $10,000,000 was for the Electric Home and Farm Authority at Chattanooga, Tenn.; $2,382,493 to the Santa Ana Mortgage Investment Company, Santa Ana, Calif., and $1,000,000 to the Textile Industry Mortgage Company in New York City.

Preferred Stock Subscriptions

Authority for a loan of $2,500,000 at 4 per cent interest to the board of deposits of Wisconsin at Madison was granted but no part of this sum had been disbursed up to May 31.

Subscriptions on preferred stocks in banks included:

The First National Bank and Trust Company, Bridgeport, Conn., $1,000,000: Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, N. J., $7,000,000: Central United National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, $8,000,000 and the City National Bank and Trust Company, Columbus, Ohio, $1,000,000.

The corporation also authorized a purchase of $1,500,000 in debentures of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, and a loan of $3,500,000 on the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company to tthe Globe Rehabilitation Company, Ltd., New York, none of which had been disbursed up to May 31.

Asks Canada's Dollar Be Kept Unfettered

ORILLIA, Ontario, Aug. 7 (AP)—Canada would be ill-advised to "tie" her currency to sterling or to the United States dollar in the opinion of Prof. F. A. Knox of Queen's University who addressed the Lake Couchiching Conference of the Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics, here yesterday.

Canada, he said, should await the stabilization of the exchange rate between the pound and the dollar which, he thought, would be effected soon.

Professor Knox said he believed the new Canadian Central Bank could become an effective instrument in mitigating fluctuations of exchange.

Raw Sugar Futures Price Highest Since June, 1930

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Raw sugar futures sold today at the 2-cent a pound level for the first time since April, 1930. Sales of the August, 1935, contract were made at that figure shortly after the market's opening. The 2-cent price is before payment of the duty of approximately 1.87 cents.

Prices were only slightly above the levels of Monday, but the trade regarded the establishment of a 2-cent market as significant, in view of the hopes entertained months ago that the various steps taken to stabilize the industry would lift values to that level.

The record low price for raw sugar futures was a shade above ½ cent a pound in May, 1932.

Trade in Cotton Cloth Increases During the Week

Buying Spurts Also Lift Prices in Some Lines—Await Crop Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 7—While business continued quite dull in the primary cotton cloth market last week, there were a few buying spurts which pulled up the volume ahead of that of the previous week.

Some important operators placed large orders for No. 4 yard 80 square print cloths, which stimulated further buying by smaller dealers. This activity lifted the price of 80 squares to 9⅛c and stiffened the price of all related numbers.

There seemed to be a general disposition to await the publication of the Government crop report, due on Aug. 8. The market expects this report to have a bullish effect, and induce a sharp rise in the price of raw cotton.

Although various excuses are given for the lagging trade, the real reason is a general waiting all along the line for the public buying at retail. Normally, this is the time most converters place their orders for their fall and some of their spring lines, but they are holding off awaiting expected orders from their customers for finished goods.

The first of August finds virtually all the retail stores of the country bare of summer goods in spite of the fact that there are two more months when vacations are in order with the consequent demand for suitable clothing.

Many jobbing houses find it necessary to send out their selling force again to get orders which they failed to bring in from the last trip. Jobbers and converters are finding they have to select their territories to find localities still possessed with buying capacity.

The Government expenditures for drought relief are expected to become available within a few weeks and this second trip of the salesmen is being timed to fit. Late in the week the market seemed to experience a revival of hope for good business during the fall season. The Government purchases are assuming a much larger volume than expected in the cotton goods division.

Cash will be flowing into farmers' hands by Sept. 1 to pay for chop control and the building programs are now actively paying increasing amounts into trade channels. While no stiff price advances are expected it is generally believed that the movement of cotton textiles will rise to a volume which will at least closely approximate that of last year.

In the fine goods division standard fabrics were quiet but moved with a steady stream of small orders at normal prices. The greatest activity was in fancy box loom goods, as it has been for the last several weeks. In addition to the active movement of regular ginghams the plaid idea has spread to other fancy constructions with colored yarns.

Many orders are being placed direct from the converter to the mill. Seersuckers are being made with various colors and even odd patterns. The demand for ginghams and plaid effects seems to be insatiable. Converters appear to have the benefit of easy disposition of all their takings; thus making it less necessary to allow for unsold "du" patterns.

Lighterage Decision Favorable to N. Y. Declares Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—A substantial victory for the business interests of New York, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, was seen in the decision in the New Jersey lighterage case, just handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The long flight to preserve the unity of the harbor rate structure of the Port of New York has been carried on by the chamber.

Lawrence B. Elliman, chairman of the executive committee of the chamber, said that the commission, according to the published reports, had upheld the principle that freight rates in the port of New York should be uniform, which was the chief contention of the State, city, Chamber of Commerce and other organizations and business interests here. These interests did not oppose an extension of the lighterage limits of the harbor.

Parker McCollester, who represented the Attorney-General and was also special counsel for the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at the hearings, characterized the decision as "a complete victory for New York."

"The principal issue was whether the Port of New York should be split and whether the railroads should be required to charge higher rates to and from the New York side of the harbor on freight handled by lighterage over the waters of the harbor than on freight received and delivered on the New Jersey shore. The commission has upheld our contention that this should not be done."

Bell System in Month Loses 33,500 Telephones

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—There was a decrease of 33,500 telephones in service in the Bell System during the month of July, compared with a loss of 84,000 telephones in July of last year, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports today.

Australian Wheat Reaches Highest Price Since 1930

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 7 (AP)—The price of wheat reached 45½ pence (91 cents) a bushel today, the highest since August, 1930.

Can You Afford To Miss These?

During the next few weeks The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will have some entertaining and interesting feature articles. Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

Aesthetic Values in Common Things

Many objects that come into the home to make up the total that we speak of frequently as house furnishings are truly works of art, although they are such familiar things that we are very likely to pay little attention to them as having any real beauty. Still less have we been in the habit of looking intently for these æsthetic qualities. We can, however, learn where they do exist and in other cases where these qualities are lacking. This is a subject that will be featured during coming weeks on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page, in weekly articles dealing with practical problems of the home maker. Trends of style in furniture and fabrics, and new ideas in their selection and arrangement, will continue to be regular topics.

First School Days

The sudden transition from the home, where the child contacts only a few persons, to a schoolroom where he associates with many is often an experience of adjustment. In a story to appear in August on the Educational Page, there will be an excellent description of how an elementary school, held in connection with the University of Michigan, has a system whereby the child and its parents visit the school during the first week of the first term and get acquainted with the teacher in an intimate and informal way. The child is introduced to the material which he will use and becomes accustomed to the atmosphere of the schoolroom.

Learning the New Routine

SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUNG BUSINESS GIRLS

Young women who are taking their initial steps in the business world are often confronted with a bewildering amount of detail. Numerous suggestions of how to master this maze of detail and how to learn new routine quickly is told in a very practical article on this subject appearing in two installments on the Women's Page late in August. Anyone who is about to start a new job or wishes to prepare for a better one will find this article particularly helpful.

A Modern Epic

Sometime late in August there will appear on the Editorial Page a remarkable story on the "White Russians" of the Far East, written by Marc T. Greene. This is a story of the flight from Europe into Asia of a mighty horde of banished Russians, men and women, and of their heroic struggle to make a living for themselves in China. Their adventures and final success constitute a modern epic.

Weekly Magazine Section

Puzzles — EVERETT SMITH

Are you a puzzler? If you are, this article will enlighten you, and if you are not, it may make a puzzler out of you. An experienced puzzle expert explains the fascination of the cross word puzzle, the jig saw, and a dozen other riddles which you may have pondered. There is also a description of the work of two organizations, the National Puzzlers' League and the American Cryptogram Association, which are holding conventions in Boston over the Labor Day week-end.

Disarmament — ARTHUR HENDERSON

The President of the Disarmament Conference, analyzing statements by technical military men as to the latest developments in military science, declares that the world must choose between an arms agreement and hostilities of a nature which has hardly yet been imagined.

Fashions — HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Another attractively illustrated double page article similar to the one in the Weekly Magazine Section of July 11, which showed the Chinese influence in current fashion, deals with Egypt's contribution to making feminine apparel attractive and interesting. Couturiers and owners are taking a leaf out of Cleopatra's notebook. This series of fashion articles depicting national influences on the styles of today will continue at intervals through the winter.

Canada — BRUCE HUTCHISON

How the "New Deal" is invading Canada and the way in which it is changing the programs of political parties are described by a Canadian observer. The author says: "The New Deal suddenly dramatizing those tremendous changes in the world at large from which Canada had tried to isolate itself, suddenly making practical politics of what had been only theory and textbook stuff, broke through the great stone walls of Parliament Hill almost overnight. It is this effort to interpret the significance of the New Deal into the terms of Canadian life that has lifted Canada violently out of its old and comfortable rut into a new road, leading no one knows where."

The 4-H Clubs — DOROTHEA KAHN

In farming communities all over the United States, boys and girls are doing big things at a time when agriculture is going through a trying experience. Some of the things that the Boy and Girl Scout movements are doing for city children are being accomplished for country children through the 4-H Clubs. The writer says: "While many thousands of city boys are wondering what they are going to do when they get out of school, these club members are already tackling the tough problems of their future business—agriculture—with a skill and zest that their less-trained parents sometimes lack. And what they may do in the near future, when more and more of these club-educated youngsters have farms and families of their own, is something cheerful to speculate upon." At the present time about a million youngsters subscribe to the ideals of the four-leaf clover emblem.

The Duke of Gloucester — PEGGY SCOTT

Continuing her intimate series of sketches of members of the British royal family, Miss Scott paints a full length portrait of the King's third son, the Duke of Gloucester, who will shortly start on a visit to Australia and New Zealand. In the same chatty style which has made her stories about the little princesses, Margaret and Elizabeth, Prince George and Queen Mary such agreeable reading, the writer introduces us to the soldier of the family, who does his work very quietly and unobtrusively. Miss Scott tells the story of how as youngsters the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were discussing careers, and they asked Prince Henry, 'What are you going to be, Harry?' After thinking a moment, he replied: 'Oh! I shall just stay at home and tell the people all the great things you are both doing, in case they overlook them!' So little is known of the Duke of Gloucester, the third son, it almost seems as if his boyish whim had come true."

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3C-3

Two of Seeded Group Beaten; One Defaults

Marjorie Sachs Eliminates Katharine Winthrop at Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 7—Three of the eight seeded players in the annual women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club have been eliminated since yesterday morning.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston, seeded No. 3, bowed out of the competition yesterday afternoon at the hands of Marianne Hunt of Los Angeles, 6—4, 11—9. Miss Hunt lost the first set of her match with Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles this morning and then defaulted.

Mrs. John W. Harris of Kansas City, former Mary Greef, defaulted to Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica this morning. Mrs. Harris was seeded seventh.

Marjorie L. Sachs, lefthanded Cambridge star, defeated the eighth seeded player, Katharine Winthrop of Boston. Miss Winthrop was runnerup to Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., in the Maidstone Club final last Saturday. Today she forced Miss Sachs, Bermuda champion, to extra games but lost out at 7—5, 7—5.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Boston, top-seeded favorite, rushed through her match with Norma Taubele of New York, this morning, winning at 6—1, 6—2. Yesterday afternoon Miss Palfrey eliminated Elizabeth Blackman of Detroit by similar scores.

Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., today lost the first set of her match to Ruby C. Bishop of Santa Monica at 6—8, but came right back to win the next two at 6—2, 6—2. Miss Sharp is seeded No. 5.

Second seeded Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., had a battle on her hands with little Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles. Only Miss Cruickshank's ability to draw her opponent to the net to end long, hard-fought rallies with passing shots kept her ahead of the determined Los Angeles player. The scores were 7—5, 8—6. The summary:

Longwood Cricket Club Women's Invitation Tennis Tournament Singles—Second Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, 6—1, 6—2.

Norman Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Washington, Penna., 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Josephine Gray, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—0.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Philip Theopold, Brookline, 6—0, 8—6.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, defeated Rosamond Newton, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 6—4, 6—2.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Elle Billing, Montreal, 6—1, 6—1.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., won from Mrs. Frederick McBride, South Orange, N. J., by default.

Ruby C. Bishop, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. Edward K. Nash, Brookline, 6—4, 6—1.

Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 11—9.

Third Round

Gracyn Wheeler won from Mrs. John W. Harris Jr., Kansas City, by default.

Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Norma Taubele, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter defeated Helen Fulton, 6—1, 6—3.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Marianne Hunt, 7—5, default.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Mae Ceurvorst, 6—0, 6—4.

Marjorie L. Sachs defeated Katharine Winthrop, 7—5, 7—5.

Jane Sharp defeated Ruby C. Bishop, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, 7—5, 8—6.

Lovelock Sets New Empire Games Mark For One-Mile Run

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Jack Lovelock, twice conqueror of W. R. Bonthron, Princeton star, set the first of two empire records made today as the British Empire Track and Field Games went into the third day. Lovelock, student from New Zealand, won the mile in 4m. 12.8s., considerable over the best ever turned in for the distance, Glenn V. Cunningham's 4m. 6.7s.

Lovelock's best time for the mile is 4m. 7.6s. turned in when he beat Bonthron at Princeton last summer. He beat Bonthron again here recently in 4m. 15.4s.

Godfrey Rampling, England's fine quarter-miler, won the 440-yard run in 48s., for the second new empire record of the day. I. A. W. Sweeney of England, took the 220-yard dash in 21.9s.

Phil Edwards, former New York University middle-distance star, representing his native country of British Guiana, yesterday won the 880-yard run as England continued to dominate the annual track and field meet.

Edwards was clocked in 1m. 54.2s., far back of Ben Eastman's world's record of 1m. 49.8s. set in June. At the finish he was five yards in front of Jack Botha, South Africa.

England carried off four titles yesterday to add to the three won Saturday.

Canada's two Hamilton (Ont.) pole vaulters, Sylvanus Apps and Sunny Gilbert, tied for first at 12ft. 6in. But the Dominion's No. 1 sprinter, Bert Pearson, failed to qualify for the final of the 220-yard dash.

Pickups

IF EVERYTHING goes as expected, Rabbit Maranville will be back in a Braves uniform when the club returns from a western tour early in September. Judge Fuchs, president of the Tribe, made this announcement recently. The Rabbit probably will not do any playing, or even work out, but he can perform regularly on the coaching lines.

The Braves had to go into the tenth inning to win an exhibition game from a semi-professional club in New London, Conn., Monday. Randy Moore saved the major leaguers from embarrassment by hitting a home run in the first of the ninth. The final score was 2 to 1.

The Red Sox also captured an exhibition Monday, defeating their Reading "farm" of the New York-Pennsylvania League, 8 to 4.

Incidentally, the Braves are still trying to add immediate playing strength to their roster. The proposed deal with the Albany club for either Powell or Sington is definitely off.

It is learned from an absolutely reliable source that Jimmy Foxx will undoubtedly be in a Red Sox uniform before the start of the 1935 campaign.

Before today's games, the New York Giants had 50 more ball games to play—26 at home and 24 on the road, and 16 of these road games are in the West. If the club breaks even on this schedule, there is no reason to be another World Series at the Polo Grounds in October. And the way the team is hitting and fielding at the moment, it should do better than an even break in the 50 games.

New York's other pennant aspirant, the Yankees, are meanwhile having their troubles keeping pace with the Tigers from Detroit. The so-called experts are inclined to favor the Tigers, but the battle is very nearly even. The addition of Crowder to the Bengal pitching staff will help. In a pennant atmosphere the veteran should win a few important games before the season has ended. The Yanks would be up there now if it were not for their inability to win in the West.

With Burleigh Grimes gone and the injured Earl Combs on the retired list, the Yankees have room for two more ball players. They want a left-handed hitting outfielder to replace Combs and also a pitcher.

Union Printers Baseball

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Detroit 17, Boston 2.
New York 9, St. Paul 3.
Chicago 9, Indianapolis 8.

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Has High Hopes

Associated Press

T. O. M. Sopwith

English Challenger Meets Cup Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—"I have high hopes of lifting the America's Cup with Endeavour," said Thomas O. M. Sopwith, yesterday, when he gathered with the America's Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club. "The boat stood up well with the best of England in the eight preliminary races and the five special tryouts against Velsheda, and if I can get her to work well with the new amateur crew, I think I have a chance."

Mr. Sopwith stated that the boat will go direct to Newport, and then to the Herreshoff yards at Bristol. He will join the crew next week. He expects it will take about a week to complete the rigging of the vessel, and from then on he will devote his entire time, right up to the day of the race, to work with the crew, going out with them at every opportunity, and he will not be available for interviews.

He said that reports from the tender, Vita, said that the crew was in fine condition, and that though high seas and a head wind were delaying progress somewhat, he expected the boat would reach Newport some time this week. Both he and the crew will live on the Vita.

He said that Endeavour, while a boat built for moderate weather, had stood up well in a fresh breeze in her first two starts, and the tryouts will include work in strong winds as well as milder weather in the neighborhood of Brentons Reef, off which the races will be held.

The New York Yacht Club committee, composed of William A. W. Stewart, Commodore Junius Spencer Morgan, E. Townsend Irvin, Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Van S. Merle Smith and George A. Carmack, secretary, were also present at the session.

Revised Schedule Is Severe on N. Y. Yankees

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Under a revised list of play-off dates, issued by the American League yesterday, the pennant aspiring New York Yankees have five doubleheaders to play within the next 15 days. One of them is against the Detroit Tigers at Yankee Stadium, Aug. 14. The revised list:

Aug. 7—New York at Washington; 11—Philadelphia at Washington; 12—St. Louis at Chicago, New York at Boston; 14—Detroit at New York; 15—Chicago at Philadelphia; 16—Cleveland at Philadelphia; 19—St. Louis at New York, Detroit at Boston; 22—Cleveland at New York; 25—St. Louis at Philadelphia; 27—St. Louis at Washington; 28—Detroit at Philadelphia.

Sept. 4—Cleveland at St. Louis—open date, single game; 9—Philadelphia at Cleveland; 16—Philadelphia at St. Louis; 20—Philadelphia at Chicago, single game; 22—Washington at Philadelphia.

More Athletic Records Fall In Oslo Meet

Eastman, Beard and Torrance Make Three New World Marks

OSLO, Aug. 7 (AP)—America's touring athletes swept through the final day of the international track and field meet yesterday, winning nine events as big Ben B. Eastman, former Stanford middle-distance star, Jack Torrance, Louisiana State University, and Percy M. Beard, New York A. C. hurdler, bettered world records.

Eastman raced 500 meters in 1m. 2s., as compared to the listed world record of 1m. 3s., made in 1929 by E. Tavenari of Italy. Beard, sprinting over the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.2s., not only bettered the listed world mark of 14.4s., shared by George Saling, Iowa, E. Wennstrom, Sweden, and S. Sjostedt, Finland, but shaved one-tenth of a second from the time of 14.3s., made by Johnny Morris, Louisiana State University, in the last national championships.

Torrance, who shattered all shotput records Sunday with a toss of 57 ft. 5-32 in., broke the shotput mark for both hands with an aggregate distance of 28.86 meters, or 94 ft. 1 21-128 in. The listed record for this event was set at 94 ft. ⅝ in. by Dr. Joseph Daranyi of Hungary in 1931. Torrance's best toss with his right hand was 16.73 meters or 54 ft. 10 87-128 in., and with his left, 11.95 meters, or 39 ft. 2 62-128 in.

Princeton's W. K. Bonthron, holder of the world record for 1500 meters, won his specialty in 3m. 54.4s., nearly 6s. slower than the mark of 3m. 48.8s. he made in the nationals.

Glen Hardin, also of Louisiana State, raced to victory in the 300 meters in 33.6s. Eulace Peacock, Temple University freshman, won the 100-meter dash in 10.3s. R. J. Kane, Cornell University quarter-miler, stepped the 400-meters in 47.9s. to win his event, and Cornelius Johnson of Compton (Calif.) Junior College leaped 1.93 meters (6 ft. 4 in.) to win the high jump. After taking the event he cleared two meters (6 ft. 6¾ in.).

Eastman, Peacock, Hardin and Kane teamed up to win a 1000-meter relay in 1m. 52.2s.

Shostrom and Hunt Pace Tennis Fields

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7 (AP)—John Shostrom of Chicago and Joe Hunt of Los Angeles paced the fields in the opening round of the United States junior and boys' tennis championships on the Culver Military Academy courts, yesterday.

Shostrom, seeded fifth among the juniors, advanced to the second round by an easy 6—2, 6—1 victory over Dan Freed of Salt Lake City. Hunt, the top-seeded entrant in the boys' division, beat Carl De Long of Culver, 6—1, 6—3. The summary:

Junior Singles—First Round

John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Dan Freed, Salt Lake City, 6—2, 6—1.

Robert Madden, Pittsburgh, defeated Peter Louck, Upper Montclair, N. J., 6—1, 6—3.

William Riday, Norfolk, Va., defeated Kenneth Beckers, Chicago, 6—4, 6—1.

Mace Gwyer, Pelham Manor, defeated Elmo Amorini, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—2.

Edgar Weller, Austin, Texas, defeated William Fay, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—4.

Ralph Baild, Pittsburgh, defeated Glenn McCabe, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Robert Braley, Los Angeles, defeated James McClure, Indianapolis, 6—3, 6—2.

Paul Beich, Bloomington, Ind., defeated Lawrence Schwartzmann, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—2.

Charles Mattman, Forest Hills, defeated Jerome Goodman, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—0.

David Burt, Evanston, Ill., defeated MacStephens, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—0.

Gerard Podesta, Montclair, N. J., defeated Robert Demaree, Tulsa, Okla., 6—1, 6—3.

Boys' Singles—First Round

Wilson Barnes, Culver, defeated Olen Park, Mishawaka, Ind., 6—4, 0—6, 9—7.

Harry Zink, Steubenville, Ohio, defeated Donald Oakes, Culver, 6—1, 6—1.

Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Carl De Long, Culver, 6—1, 6—3.

Charles Ederle, St. Louis, defeated Lewis Wolf, Mishawaka, Ind., 6—1, 6—0.

Aldo Amorini, Cincinnati, defeated Carl Bohn, Indianapolis, 6—0, 6—2.

Giants Sell Two Players

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The New York Giants in the National Professional Football League announced yesterday the sale of two players, Bill Pendergast and Ollie Satenstein, to Brooklyn, in the same circuit. Pendergast, last year's Manhattan captain and a hard-running back, is making his professional début this season. Satenstein, former New York University guard, has played several years with the Giants. Receipt of the contract of Willis Smith, 148-pound Idaho quarterback, left no room on the Giants for Pendergast. The New York backs now lined up are Harry Newman, Ken Strong, Kink Richards, Dale Burnett, Bo Molenda, Max Krause, Tiny Feather and Stew Clancy, among the veterans, and Ed Danowski, of Fordham, and Harrison Stafford, former Texas star who played last year with the West Point plebes, among the newcomers.

Sporting Around the Hub

SPORT fans must bow deeply in new respect to yachting. If one never had interest in the thrilling, skillful picturesque sporting spectacle before, he should now. Marblehead Race Week has drawn 300 boats into regatta competition under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club colors. An unprecedented number of competing boats in New England waters.

◆ ◆ ◆

If it had not been for a home run by Jack Desmond with Al Keats on first base, the Boston Printers would have been disgraced with a shutout, 17 to 0, by Detroit. The game was played in New York in the tournament of Union Printers' International Baseball League yesterday.

◆ ◆ ◆

Since the dying out of Whaling and Clipper ship days, Gloucester has had a problem keeping in the news. Capt. Ben Pine brought some publicity with his racing fishing boats. Now he is assisting Nate MacLoud in the Cy Perkins day at Fenway Park, Sunday, Aug. 19. Perkins, with the Detroit Tigers, is the last of big league ball players now hailing from Gloucester.

◆ ◆ ◆

Harry Nettlebladt of Pakachoag won the Central Massachusetts open golf title yesterday in a playoff with three others who finished with scores of 147. The others in the playoff were Jack Curley of Stoney Brae, Emil Masciocchi of Oak Hill, and Tony Guimelli of Winnsucket. Nettlebladt outlasted the others in a 10-hole playoff.

◆ ◆ ◆

Bill Pendergast probably is wondering what this professional football is all about. He graduated from Manhattan where he captained the football team and then signed up. Before he even so much as practiced he has been sold to Brooklyn.

◆ ◆ ◆

Justin McLaughlin, former Brighton High School pitcher, who had tryouts with the Red Sox, turned in an "iron man" feat Sunday by pitching two games for Manchester against Hartford in the Northeastern League. His team won both games and he was reached for a total of 14 hits and four runs.

◆ ◆ ◆

Fred L. Pigeon is finding the going difficult in England. He won the model yacht competition of the United States with his Westward, but is far behind the British Empire champion for the world title. Pigeon is a Bostonian.

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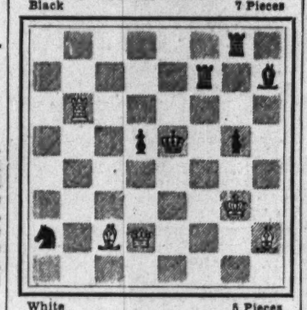
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1641
By J. Opdenoordt

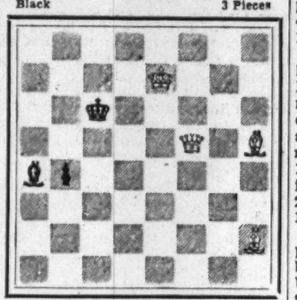
Black 7 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, De Problemist, 1933)

Problem No. 1624
By W. H. Shinkman

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
Another pleasing tit-bit from "A Golden Argosy," the A. C. White collection of Shinkman's problems.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1639. Q-R2
No. 1640. 1. Q-Q4 PxQ
2. R-B7
1. ——— K-Q2
2. Q-Kt4ch
1. ——— K-Kt2
2. R-B7ch

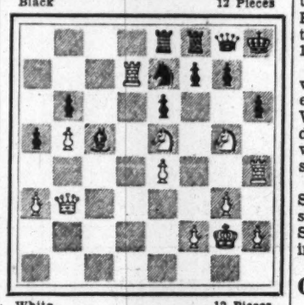
End-Game No. 211. Black wins: 1 PxKt (Black), QxQ; 2 PxPch, K-Q; 3 PxR (Q) ch, BxQ; 4 QR-Q1, Q-R3; 5 KtxKtPch, K-K; 6 KtxB and wins.

End-Games

In this position White has one move that brings the game to a speedy conclusion. Won by Janowsky at Carlsbad, 1907.

End-Game 212

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The Jubilee Tournament of the New York State Chess Association scheduled for Aug. 13 to 25, promises to be one of the most important chess events to take place in this country in some years. It is possible that Capablanca, who is now in New York, will participate, in addition to the strongest American players. One of the difficulties that confronts the organizers of strong tournaments is the raising of the necessary prize and expense money. The strongest chess masters are for the most part professionals in the sense that they are largely dependent on prize and exhibition money for their livelihoods. And yet in contrast to sports like football or tennis, for example, the "gate" is negligible, for a game of chess can be recorded and played over an infinite number of times. One does not have to witness the actual playing of a game to enjoy it to the full.

All of which leads up to the fact that Forrest E. Ferguson, 502 Scott Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., treasurer of the Jubilee Tournament committee, urges the support of clubs and individual chess lovers to the end that an adequate prize fund may be raised.

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Mr. A. Firth, 4 Homesgarth, Letchworth, Herts, England, writes that he will be glad to send a free specimen copy of the British Chess Quarterly to any reader of this column requesting it. The July issue of this interesting magazine is out, and fulfills the promise and enthusiasm of previous numbers.

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We have received the announcement of an inexpensive German publication that should appeal to players reasonably familiar with the language. It is entitled "Die Wichtigsten Eroffnungen des Schachspiels," (the strongest chess openings). The author is L. Rellstab, a Berlin master; the publisher, Hans Hedewigs Nachf., Curt Ronniger, Perthesstrasse 10, Leipzig C 1, Germany; and the price, 1.50 marks. It contains a chart, together with historical and analytical notes on each opening, which is played up to the eighth move.

The Zurich tournament will be remembered especially because Dr. Lasker participated, after an absence from competitive chess for some nine years. Although the former world's champion did not win first prize, he did come in fifth, behind Alekhine, Euwe, Flohr and Bogoljubow. In the game below he defeated Euwe, who will play Alekhine for the world's championship next year. A mid-game queen sacrifice enabled the veteran to get a vise-like hold he did not relax.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe	Lasker	Euwe	Lasker
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 R-Q3	Kt-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	28 R-KB3	R-B2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	29 P-R4	R(B2)-Q2
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	30 P-R5	Q-Kt4
5 P-K3	P-B3	31 R-K	R-Q5
6 Kt-B3	B-K2	32 PxP	RPxP(c)
7 Q-B2	Castles	33 Q-K2	R-Q7
8 P-QR3	R-K	34 Q-B	Kt-B7
9 R-B	PxP	35 Kt-K4	QxKP(d)
10 BxP	Kt-Q4	36 Kt-B6ch	QxKt
11 BxB	QxB	37 RxQ	KtxR(B3)
12 Kt-K4	Kt(Q4)-B3	38 R-B	Kt-K3
13 Kt-Kt3	P-B4	39 B-K2	Kt-Q5
14 Castles	PxP	40 B-B3	KtxBP
15 KtxP	Kt-Kt3	41 Q-B4	Kt-Q6
16 B-R2	R-Kt(a)	42 R-KB	Kt-K4
17 P-K4	R-Q	43 Q-Kt4	Kt(K4)xBch
18 R(KB)-Q	B-Q2	44 PxKt	Kt-K7ch
19 P-K5	Kt-K	45 K-R2	Kt-B3ch
20 B-Kt	P-Kt3	46 K-R(e)	R(Q7)-Q5
21 Q-K4	B-R5(b)	47 Q-K7	K-Kt2
22 P-Kt3	B-Q2	48 Q-QB7	R(Q)-Q4
23 P-QR4	Kt-Q4	49 R-K	R-Kt4
24 B-Q3	QR-B	50 QxQBP	R-Q
25 B-B4	B-B3	Resigns	
26 KtxB	PxKt		

(a) To answer 17 Q-B7 with B-Q2 and KR-QB.

(b) One of the objects of this is to induce White to release his QKt4 for the Kt.

(c) Not 32 . . . RxQ; 33 PxBPch, K-B; 34 KtxR, and it is doubtful if Black can survive.

(d) And now it is Black who offers the Q a sacrifice which White might as well accept since he has already lost a P and Black threatens Q-Kt7 with an increasingly severe attack.

(e) If 46 K-Kt3, P-Kt4! Black's knights have been devastating!

Athletes From U.S. Win Honors In Poland Affair

Dominate Gathering of All-Polish Stars in Track Meet

WARSAW, Aug. 7 (AP)—Polish athletes from the United States dominated most of the events in the all-Polish Olympic games, bringing together entries from America, France, Germany, Sanzig, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Latvia and Belgium.

Jan Kusocinski, Olympic 10,000 meters champion, won the two-mile run in 9m. 6.4s. and the 3000 meters in 8m. 29.6s. Both marks well over listed records for the distances.

In the five-day meet the United States representatives scored 387 points, Czechoslovakia 61, Danzig 44, France 40, Germany 39, Latvia 15, Roumania 14 and Belgium 5.

Stella Walasiewicz, who was known as Stella Walsh in Cleveland, won both the 100 and 200-meter races for girls and the Javelin throw. Helena Sliwa, Chicago, and Rozalia Przybylska, Cleveland, ran in that order behind her in the 100 meters. Miss Walsh was timed in 12.2s. for the 100, 24.5s for the 200 and threw the Javelin 106ft., 11 15-16in.

Eddie Piaski of Moosic, Penna., placed third in the high jump, won by Edward G. Ratkoski of Cornell University with a jump of 5ft. 7in. Steve Szumachowski, Schenectady, N. Y., schoolboy star, won both the 1500- and 5000-meter races, the first in 4m. 8.6s., the second in 15m. 59.2s.

Walter Janiac of New Bedford, Mass., student at Holy Cross College, ran away with the 100-meter dash with Alvin Golankiewicz of New York University, second. The winning time was 10.9s. Golankiewicz also finished second in the 200-meter dash, won by Paul Klinkowski of Stamford, Conn., University of Pennsylvania sprinter, in 23.2s.

Jan Wonsowicz, of Gary, Ind., Northwestern University pole vaulter, leaped 13ft. 9⅜in., to win his specialty, Klinkowski came back later to win his second triumph in the 400-meters run in 50.9s. Sigmund Podolak, of Syracuse University, won the discus throw with a heave of 120ft., 5⅝in.

Anna Paluszek of Baldwin, N. Y., won two first places in the women's events, running second to Miss Walasiewicz as high scorer in that division. She won the broad jump with a leap of 16ft. 8¾in., and the shotput with a heave of 30ft. 2¼in.

M. J. Chrostowski, of Central High School, Providence, R. I., won one swimming title for the United States, taking the 100-meters dash in 1m. 4s.

Clarence Mackay Wins The Junior Pentathlon

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7 (By U. P.)—Americans cleaned the field in the junior division of the International Junior Pentathlon here yesterday with Clarence Mackay of Los Angeles, taking first place with 5278 points. The result gave the visiting team the victory in both senior and junior divisions. Alba Collier of San Diego was a close second, and Don Munro of Los Angeles third.

Collier broke two world's records in the junior class high jump with 5ft. 5in., and in the shotput with 45ft.

Jess Humber of Los Angeles won the senior championship Sunday. He piled up 5606 points, winning the broad jump, 6 meters and 12 centimeters; the 75-yard straightaway in 8.5s.; the high jump, 1 meter and 74 centimeters; throwing the basketball, 29 goals.

Clarence Mackay also won the 50-yard straightaway and the broad jump. The only event lost by the United States was the junior basketball throw which was won by Jose Torres.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	38	.635
Chicago	62	40	.608
St. Louis	58	43	.574
Boston	52	52	.500
Pittsburgh	48	51	.485
Brooklyn	43	57	.430
Philadelphia	43	60	.417
Cincinnati	35	66	.346

Results August 6
No games scheduled.

Phillies Purchase Pitchers

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Purchase of Orville Jorgens and Jim Bivin, pitchers, from the Galveston Club of the Texas League, was announced yesterday by Jimmy Wilson, manager of the Phillies. The boxmen will not join the local National Leaguers until the 1935 spring training camp session. Jorgens is a brother of Arndt Jorgens, reserve catcher of the New York Yankees.

A. D. Gammill Takes The Leadership In Roque Standing

American Roque League Championship Standing

Player	W	L	Pts	Average
A. D. Gammill	10	2	371	30 11-12
Hiram Hayden	11	1	370	30 5-6
O. E. Barnhart	10	1	338	30 8-11
W. W. Wilson	9	3	343	28 7-12
R. K. Johnston	8	4	320	27 2-3
F. O. Williamson	6	6	310	25 5-6
C. W. Davis	2	11	283	21 10-13
O. D. Barnhart	4	7	224	20 4-11
S. D. Swinney	3	9	244	20 1-3
G. H. Franklin	5	8	256	19 9-13
H. H. Woods	3	7	192	19 1-5
J. R. Edwards	5	8	238	18 4-13
Noah Bibble	3	9	210	17 1-2
P. R. Strapp	3	8	171	15 5-11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 7—A. D. Gammill, Westerville, yesterday, regained the lead in the national tournament of the American Roque League which opened here last week.

Gammill won both of his games yesterday, one against the national champion in 1927 and 1930—O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill.—by the score of 32 to 18 and the other against Noah Bibble, Bradenton, Fla., by the one-sided score of 32 to 6.

It was Barnhart's first defeat and shoved him from first place into third position in the standing. Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, who also was undefeated and tied for first place until yesterday, suffered one defeat, that at the hands of O. E. Barnhart, 32 to 18, which left him in second place. Gammill took the lead at the start of the tournament and held it for four days until Barnhart and Hayden entered.

Two games were played on the special trophy cup, yet unnamed, between O. E. Barnhart and Hayden, the former winning both by scores of 32 to 18 and 32 to 15. Four victories are necessary.

In play for the Benedict trophy, between O. D. Barnhart and F. O. Williamson, Columbus, the former took the second straight game 32 to 26. He needs but one more to win the cup.

In the second division P. R. Stephan, Columbus, continued in the lead by virtue of his 5 wins and 1 defeat for a point score of 186, an average of 31.

L. R. Wilkin and C. W. Ackerson both of Westerville, both with the same standing, were second and third with averages of 28 2-3 and 27½ respectively. The summary:

American Roque League—Championship Division

O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, 32 to 18.

G. H. Franklin, Chicago, defeated O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, 32 to 9.

A. D. Gammill, Westerville, defeated Noah Bibble, Bradentown, 36 to 6.

Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, defeated R. K. Johnson, Westerville, 32 to 6.

H. H. Woods, Cleveland, defeated Noah Bibble, Bradentown, 32 to 15.

A. D. Gammill, Westerville, defeated O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, 32 to 18.

P. R. Strapp, Columbus, defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, 32 to 9.

Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, defeated W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32 to 6.

Second Division

A. J. Denney, Chicago, defeated C. V. Hodson, Clearwater, 32 to 14.

C. V. Hodson, Clearwater, defeated Palmer Phillips, Mt. Stirling, 32 to 13.

C. E. Howe, Westerville, defeated Palmer Phillips, Mt. Stirling, 32 to 29.

Schedule Changes Are Announced in National

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The schedule for playing postponed games and ties in the National League was announced today. Several scheduled games also have been eliminated, having been moved up and already played as part of double headers. The rearrangement:

At Boston: Aug. 9 game with Philadelphia was played July 1; Sept. 4, one game with Brooklyn; Sept. 17 game with St. Louis played July 22.

At Brooklyn: Sept. 9, two games with Cincinnati.

At Philadelphia: Sept. 10 and 11, two games each day with St. Louis.

At Pittsburgh: Aug. 8, two games with Chicago; 11, two games with Cincinnati; 15, two games with New York; 28, two games with Boston.

At Cincinnati: Aug. 7, two games with St. Louis; Aug. 9 game with St. Louis played July 1; Aug. 15, two games with Brooklyn.

At Chicago: Aug. 19, two games with Philadelphia. (One game moved up from Aug. 20); Sept. 26 game with Cincinnati played Aug. 5.

At St. Louis: Aug. 12, two games with Chicago; 19, two games with Boston. (One game moved up from Aug. 20); 26, two games with Brooklyn.

Washington Printer Leads

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Touring the North Hills Golf Club course in 77 strokes, Fred Stringer, of Washington, yesterday showed the way over the first 18 holes in the 72-hole medal play for the Union Printers International Golf Association championship. One stroke behind with a 78 trailed J. P. Slyok, of Rochester, N. Y., while Ed Gabelman of Cincinnati and a former champion, was tied for third with J. W. Dodge, of New York, at 83, the second round will be played today.

Cubs Sign O'Farrell

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs announced yesterday the signing of Bob O'Farrell, former manager of the Cincinnati Reds, and the unconditional release Catcher Benny Tate. O'Farrell will replace Tate as reserve backstop.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Torrance Still Putting the Shot

IT SEEMS only a short time since I had the hardihood to write that it would not be long before the 55-foot shotputter made his appearance on the athletic horizon. This was along about the middle or end of March, at the time when Jack Torrance of Louisiana State University and John C. Lyman of Stanford University were flirting with the 54-foot mark. In their great battle for possession of the world record and various national and college championship titles, they kept at it until both came through with performances in that class. Perhaps it was presumption on my part; but I began immediately to look for the 56-foot performer. It was, therefore, with little surprise that I should pick up a dispatch from Baton Rouge last May conveying the information that Torrance had put the shot 56ft. 5in.

Evidently Likes Overseas Competition

That was the point at which the mark stopped when Torrance and Lyman started out for foreign fields to conquer, with Torrance specializing in the shotput and Lyman in the discus. With the competition taking place abroad, I was hardly looking for the 57-foot performer; but this didn't seem to make any difference to the southern giant. So, no doubt anxious to let the citizens of Norway see just what he could do with the shot, he jumped right into the 57-foot class and is now headed for 58 or more feet. He has left Lyman far in the rear and, when the International Amateur Athletic Federation next meets to approve world marks, I shall not be at all surprised if the one recognized is 58 feet or better, with a young man by the name of Torrance receiving the gold medal.

Germany Honors Hindenburg In Hero's Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

dresses by field army chaplain Dohrmann and Chancellor Hitler.

The vast audience sang the famous hymn "Ein' Feste Burg."

A parade of the third guard regiment, reported to be the old Field Marshal's favorite, followed.

Just before the ceremony airplanes circled slowly over the scene, crowded by tens upon tens of thousands of people.

Chancellor Hitler said in his funeral oration: "Twice in the life of a soldier honorable mention comes to him alone—after a great victory and after death."

Herr Hitler then reviewed von Hindenburg's eventful life, beginning with his baptism of fire at Königgrätz and through the war of 1870.

"His name was like that of uncounted thousands of officers—unknown to the great mass of the people," the Chancellor said.

"When the German people four years later remembered von Hindenburg's name, the clouds of war hung over Europe. In the worst of these times Kaiser Wilhelm called upon von Hindenburg to take over the supreme command of the army. Six days later guns were booming and three days later church bells rang in celebration of the victory of Tannenberg.

"The might of von Hindenburg and his army threw back the greatest military power in the world, here in East Prussia. Unfortunately, he was called too late to head all the armies of the Reich.

Indelibly Written

"The unfortunate end of the war can under no circumstances be charged against him. It merely passes judgment on the inability of the politicians of that day.

"When the war was over, a leader returned to private life whose name is indelibly written on the book of history.

"When, in 1925, the German people could find no better man than the Field Marshal-General to head the nation, his election constituted the last triumph of the great army of the World War.

"It was under his presidency that preparations could be made for the resurgence of the German nation; it was he who opened the door to the representatives of that resurgence. In his name, a union was achieved between the past and the future.

"Twenty years ago the bells of Germany rang out the name of von Hindenburg. Now, as we return to the scene of his great achievement, the bells again are ringing in his honor."

Chancellor Hitler closed his address eulogy with a raised voice trembling with great emotion.

Then came "The Song of the Good Comrade" and played with it was "Deutschland Lied," the National Socialist "Horst Wessel" song, the air reverberated with the booms of the honor salutes which were fired amidst the strains of the military marches of the regiments with which von Hindenburg had been identified.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.

Hungarian March, "Rakoczy".....Berlioz
Finale of Symphony No. 1 in C minor, Op. 68.....Brahms
Adagio—Allegro non troppo ma con brio
Nocturne from Midsummer Night's Dream.....Mendelssohn
Solo horn: Willem Valkenier
Soviet Iron Foundry.....Mossolov
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
Ave Maria.....Bach-Gounod
Solo violin: M. Gaston Elcus; harp: Elford Caughey
Selection, "The Fortune Teller".....Herbert
Cheyenne Indian War Dance. Skilton

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"You Never Can Tell," by George Bernard Shaw. With Donald MacDonald and the South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

STOCKBRIDGE — "The Pursuit of Happiness," by Lawrence Langers. With Gage Clark and Sylvia Field. Berkshire Playhouse. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Candle-light," by Siegfried Geyer and P. G. Wodehouse. With Eugenie Leontovitch. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

PROVINCETOWN — "Mrs. Tarquin," by Mary Young, with Miss Young in the title role. Wharf Theater. 8:30.

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). New revue presented by John Murray Anderson. With Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Luella Gear and Frances Williams. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT — Fourteen girls who aspire to radio fame will appear at 9 in the semi-finals in "Hollywood Hotel Broadcast" competition. They come from 14 different eastern cities. Alice O'Leary represents Boston. Screen feature, "Friends of Mr. Sweeney." 9:05, 11:36 a. m., 2:11, 4:44, 7:17, 9:50. Also "Ladies Should Listen" with Edward Everett Horton.

FENWAY—Same screen program as Paramount. 2:35, 4:58, 7:51, 10:04.

FINE ARTS—"The Film Parade." Interesting account of growth of moving picture industry, with glimpses of many early stars. 2:38, 5:18, 7:58, 10:38. Also Anna Sten in "Karamazov."

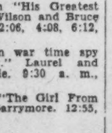
BOSTON—Leslie Howard in "The Lady Is Willing." A light and pleasant summer entertainment in which a lady kidnapped for ransom falls in love with her kidnapper. 11 a. m., 1:23, 3:45, 6:05, 8:25, 10:45. Also Mary Brian in E. Phillips Oppenheim's "Monte Carlo Nights."

KEITH'S—Richard Dix in "His Greatest Gamble," with Dorothy Wilson and Bruce Cabot. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:08, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18.

ORPHEUM—Myrna Loy in war time spy story, "Stamboul Quest." Laurel and Hardy comedy. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Jean Harlow in "The Girl From Missouri," with Lionel Barrymore. 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:45, 10:05.

EXETER—Wallace Beery and Fay Wray in "Viva Villa"—a rousing story based on the life of the Mexican war lord. 3, 5:45, 8:30.



METROPOLITAN — The Goldbergs in person at 11:50 a. m., 4, 7:35, 10:15. Screen feature, "The Man With Two Faces," with Edward G. Robinson. Based on "The Dark Tower"—seen at the Hollis last season.

TREMONT—Warner Oland in "Charley Chan's Greatest Case." 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. Also Sylvia Sydney in "Street Scene."

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow." 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Also Klissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou in "The Great Flirtation."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Glimpses of Erin"; Merrie Melody cartoon, Ted Healey and Chic Sale in comedies; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TOMORROW

ROTARY CLUB—Alfred C. Shelton, of the Agfa-Ansco Corporation, speaks on "Beautiful New England"—with illustrations. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Chinese Art," by Mrs. Tomita. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Blue Room Echoes;	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program....
5:15	Recital program.....	string ensemble..	Philad'lphia game	Organ Tones.....
5:30	NBC soloist; orch....	The Tattered Man.	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes..	Chansonette	Dornan Brothers..
6:00	NBC dance music....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist orch...
6:15	Bill Williams, sports..	sketches music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round.	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program...	popular program.	CBS dance music..
7:00	Press-Radio News....	Dunbar Quartet....	Negro quartet....	Reports; news.....
7:15	Radio Nature League.	Gene and Glenn...	Wayside Cottage..	Organ recital.....
7:30	Government talks....	After Dinner Revue	Balalaika orch....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Henry King and his	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	dance orchestra.....	chestra soloist...	Lace," musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians; forty-
8:45	man and his Band..	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists....	piece band.....
9:00	Musical Memories with	National Highway	George Givot; solo-	Local dance music.
9:15	Edgar Guest.....	Users' conference	ist; orchestra.....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	"Drake's Well," his-	"Golden Wedding,"	Himber Orchestra;	Local dance music
9:45	torical dramatization	network sketch...	Joey Nash, tenor.	Baseball; news....
10:00	of the beginning of	"The Red Mill,"	"Hollywood Hotel,"	Troopers Orch.....
10:15	the oil industry.....	Gladys Swarthout,	contestants' re-	Mountain Music...
10:30	"Tim Ryan's Rendez-	John Barclay and	ception	Melodic Strings,
10:45	vous"; sketch; orch..	others; orchestra.	Sport reports.....	from Toronto.....
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; talks....	News Service.....	"The Party Issues"
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music..	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:30	News; Rudy Vallee &	Carl Hoff and his	his orchestra ..	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	orchestra	CBS dance music ..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; soloists; concert orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Greater Boston ERA Choral Group of Professional Singers recital.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Arthur Fiedler's Esplanade Symphony Concert.
8:30 WEEI, "This Day and Age"; musical satire; drama and music.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities: soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Eddie Duchin and his orchestra, from Chicago.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WBZ, "Radiana," direction of George Brown, dramatic sketch.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward Tomlinson, lecturer and author.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum: "European Complications and America's Future Course," Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois.

Theaters

"At 8:40"

Social and political satire of one sort and another, dancing in part expert and modern, and in part routine and conventional, singing as a rule amusing and now and then taking, and acrobatic tumbling of a most successfully farcical sort, make up the show that opened at the Shubert Theater last evening, entitled, "Life Begins at 8:40." A number of persons were named on the playbill as collaborating in the preparation of the musical and the dramatic scenes and the dances; and Mr. John Murray Anderson was noted in large type as the man responsible for the general plan and picture.

The piece is plainly designed in the main for the pleasure of the public of New York; and accordingly the opening in Boston may be considered more or less preliminary. And yet, it should be considered as something more than practice-work. For the review is a completely put-together effort and it is amply rehearsed. Plenty of the episodes have an interest for an audience anywhere; and as for those that pertain strictly to New York, they also have a kind of universal application. Politics, as matters stand with us, is better satirized locally than nationally; though as far as "Life Begins at 8:40" is concerned, the story tells of something more than Tammany Hall and Mayor LaGuardia. It laughs a little also at Planned Economy, and it even gives us an impersonation, comedy style, of the First Lady of the Land.

The burden of acting at the opening performance lay largely on the shoulders of Mr. Bert Lahr and Miss Luella Gear; and lightly and brightly the responsibility in both cases was carried. As music, the jazz was little for a composer to boast of; but the return-to-the-romantic element was something that a song writer could felicitate himself upon. The dancing happily introduced Mr. Charles Weidman and his "group" to illustrate how the thing goes in this advanced day. The house could realize from the contrast of the Weidman artists with the regular ballet what has lately happened. The women of the new stage, no matter how tightly they swathe their figures, are seen to have discarded stays, while the young charmers of the traditional school, no matter how much of their dresses they do without, still move with the corseted stiffness of the past period. But these same young women have found their voices. Speaking in chorus or singing, they are a delight unforgettable to the ear.

W. P. T.

"Freedom"

The North Shore social colonies went to the theater last night, leaving their yachts idle in the coves. The occasion was the presentation of Mrs. Larz Anderson's two-act play, "Freedom," played on the top deck of the Fo'cas'le at Marblehead. It was written and directed by Mrs. Anderson and it was mildly genealogical in its portrayal of episodes in the life of George Hamilton Perkins, father of the author.

Lightly romantic in tone, interspersed with Civil War ballads and historical in theme, the play pivoted around the love of an adventurous Yankee naval officer, George Hamilton Perkins, portrayed by James M. Fassef, for a Southern belle, Kate Bowen, played by Janet Treat. Obstacles beset the romance in the forms of the impending Civil War and Kate's chauvinistic, Yankee-baiting brother.

Kate's devotion follows down divergent paths, as her brother goes into the slave-running trade in the Congo, and her lover into the Yankee naval service pursuing, and occasionally capturing, the slavers. The conflict is finally resolved in no lesser débâcle than the northern conquest of New Orleans.

Naval uniforms predominated in the audience and on the stage. With the heavy cruiser Chicago at anchor in the harbor, with lesser crafts browsing in the cove, with the sky pierced by shafts of light from ships' searchlights, the play was an agreeable fillip to the dominating mood of this pleasure resort.

Proceeds from the play, which will be given again tonight, go to the Children's Island Sanatorium. Mrs. Anderson was assisted in the production of the play by Mr. Lawrence Robinson and by Mr. Milton Parsons, stage manager.

R. M. B.

"Hide and Seek"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, Conn.—Hal Kennedy, crime reporter on the Daily Pictorial, found himself with plenty of talent and a dearth of material. So he got hold of an island, went into the rental business and awaited results. Realtors ought to be able to get some good pointers from Kennedy, for the first half of "Hide and Seek," which opened here last night, is taken up with the arrival of the tenants—12 of them altogether. They furnish the material not only for Kennedy's story, but also an amusing evening's entertainment. Among the visitors who have taken the island for one reason or another are some gangsters and their kidnapped victim, a rotund senator, together with a radio blues-singer and one or two others.

"Hide and Seek" by Richard Macaulay and Laurence Schwab, is one of the better productions of the summer theater season. It is a slick little comedy drama, with some unnecessary vulgarity, to be sure; yet with a good deal of telling satire and with numerous moments of farce. The scenic setting, designed by Donald Oenslanger, is one of the most attractive got up anywhere this season. The presentation, one of a series of tryouts at Laurence Langner's country playhouse, was directed by Robert Sinclair; the cast including Jane Seymor, Harold Flick, Barton MacLane, Dudley Clements, Burgess Meredith and Frank Conlan.

J. D. B.

Art Notes

Acquisitions

The Boston Museum is rich in Persian works of art, ceramics, calligraphic leaves, metals. Its latest acquisition adds appreciably to the importance of the collection. It is a silver salver made in the third quarter of the eleventh century. Its importance is twofold. It imparts documentary information and it is an object of great beauty.

The dish was mode for Alp Arslan, second of the great Seljuks. The decoration consists of engraving of Kufic letters and a web of foliate designs against which are mounted affronted geese, in the upper panel, and affronted ibexes in the lower. The solid angular Kufic letters contrast with the lacy ground.

The plate is of such importance that it has been subjected to the study of several specialists. It has been analyzed for authenticity of lettering; it has been studied under the microscope, the slight corrosion, we are told could not have been imitated. Granted that the piece was made in the time and place of attribution, it remains the only dated and authentic record of the era of Alp Arslan.

The Fogg Museum, too, has been acquiring new treasure. Wandering about the familiar galleries, one spots a new column of Merovingian origin, made in the fifth or sixth century. A tracery, not too densely distributed, covers the column which is slender and graceful. Another acquisition of interest is a small Sumerian head of a warrior. The rigid conventions of the art of Sumeria are there: the wave pattern headdress, the symmetrically distributed features, the heavily lined eyebrows.

There are some small reliefs of the early kingdom in Egypt, fragments from tomb walls, upon which figures were inscribed.

D. A.

Maine Council Blocks Ousting of Warden

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 7 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann's recommendation that Warden Raymond E. Thurston be removed for "lax" administration of his duties met opposition yesterday from a majority of his executive council.

The deadlock between the Democratic executive and his Republican advisers left in doubt the outcome of recent investigations of state prison affairs. Governor Brann's recommendations, placed blame for the escape of three convicted murderers, who were trustees, on "lack of proper supervision."

Boston Snapshots

"Fruit of the Wise Men"—Thoughtfully considering a banana split the other day, we suddenly realized that we know very little about this useful fruit. To dispel this ignorance we wasted no time in calling upon Major Harris in the United Fruit Company offices. We had gone to the right place.

The United Fruit Company, with its European subsidiary, Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., operates 100 ships which carry millions of bananas from Central America, the West Indies and the Canary Islands to the countries of the northern temperate zone. It has cleared the jungle which had engulfed the ruins of the Mayan civilization, and on its site has built modern villages, with schools, churches and recreation facilities—an empire built on the banana.

This one company, the largest banana producer and distributor in the world, has 70,000 employees and, in addition to its ships, operates 1540 miles of railways, 1717 miles of tramways, 3500 miles of telephone and telegraph lines and a complete radio communication system. It also owns 30,000 head of cattle and 11,500 horses and mules.

⁂

Although as early as 1804 a schooner is said to have brought a few bananas from Cuba to New York, the fruit was practically unknown in this country until the Boston Fruit Company was formed in 1890. In 1870 Capt. Lorenzo D. Baker of Cape Cod, took a party of gold seekers to Venezuela in his schooner, the Telegraph. On the return trip he stopped at Jamaica and took on a cargo of bamboo—and a few golden bananas. The fruit attracted the attention of some Boston merchants, who, after further experimental voyages, formed the new company.

In the meantime, a year after Captain Baker's first banana importation, a certain Minor C. Keith set out to build a railroad in Costa Rica—in the face of tremendous obstacles. In order to assure freight traffic for the road he brought banana roots from Colon and started plantations. When his interests were consolidated with those of the Boston Fruit Company, the United Fruit Company was formed.

⁂

The distant ancestors of the bananas which we consumed in the corner drug store, apparently were the main article of diet in the tropical regions of Southern Asia. Because of an old tradition that the sages of India were in the habit of reposing beneath banana trees and refreshing themselves with the fruit, they are often called "The Fruit of the Wise Men."

In 327 B. C. Alexander the Great found bananas flourishing in India. When traders carried dried roots to Africa the plant began to be cultivated there, it is believed, and from the east coast it gradually found its way west to the Guinea coast. Discovered there by Portuguese explorers in 1932, it was carried by them to the Canary Islands.

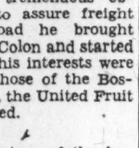
⁂

It is generally supposed that the banana was first brought to the New World by Father Tomás de Berlanger, a Spanish missionary to the island of Santo Domingo in 1516. It was not long then before it was being cultivated in all parts of the West Indies and the Central American mainland. But owing to the speed with which the fruit ripens in transit, for several centuries it was not possible to bring bananas to northern markets.

After sketching the "family tree" of his company's main product, Major Harris arranged for us to see just how the fruit arrives and is shipped at Boston.

⁂

Snake Makes Friends—Many children who are visiting the busy Children's Museum nowadays are losing their distrust of some harmless New England snakes which they occasionally catch sight of in the woods.



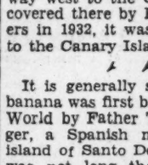
The six-foot king snake which has been a museum pet for several years is greeting them in his usual friendly way. He seems to enjoy being handled by small visitors.

During the last few days groups of children from several outlying towns have come to spend the day in and around the big house on the shores of Jamaica Pond. Besides interviewing the snake, they have seen moving pictures which introduced them to beach and sea animals, including sea cucumbers, ghost crabs, and cuttle fish—adding new interest to future shore visits.

After going through the museum and seeing the free movies, many of the groups have stayed to play games in the shady grounds outside.

⁂

Outdoor Dance Program—Last March Miriam Marmein, who is described as an "American Dance Mime," interested a number of people by her performance at the Repertory Theater. She is now conducting a summer school of dancing at Manomet. In her Outdoor Dance Theater there,



she is to give a program of dances and pantomimes on the evening of Aug. 21. Three new numbers will be included: "Sea Lily," "Baccante," and a dance cartoon entitled "Chief D'Orchestre."

A preliminary program will be given tonight at the Lake Shore Summer Theater at Westford.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair and somewhat warmer in the north and west portions tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; probably showers in the west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	69	New Orleans.	80	92
Bermuda	80	88	New York ...	68	76
Chicago	74	80	Norfolk, Va..	78	80
Denver	68	90	Philadelphia.	68	80
Helena, Mont.	66	92	St. Louis ...	84	100
Jacksonville..	80	92	St. Paul	70	80
Kansas City..	86	110	San Francisco	54	72
Los Angeles..	64	82	Washington..	68	84
Miami, Fla...	78	90			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 7.
B—Maximum Aug. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:25 p. m., Wednesday 10:59 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:27 p. m.

Local Classified
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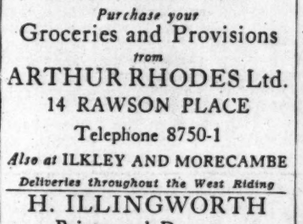

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SHEFFIELD 1.
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"We are equipped to serve you well."

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SEE NEXT PAGE

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

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Who Have the Latest Styles in
SUITS TIES
OVERCOATS GLOVES
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Agencies for Well Known Brands including PORTLAND SHOES OF QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
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All Best Makes of Footwear Stocked.
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Adjustable Duster

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SVEN OLSEN BARSTAD of Brooklyn, N. Y., offers a new helper that one may wish to enlist for fall housecleaning—a feather duster that fastens on the end of a long pole at an adjustable angle (U. S. patent number 1966702). It will be only too pleased to dust moldings and chandeliers, and save the housekeeper from climbing up and down a stepladder dozens of times. And if turned straight up on the pole, it should do a good job on ceilings.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Art Lessons

I HAVE had a flair for painting since childhood. Since having a home and family of my own I have found innumerable places where a dab of paint made more cheerful and lovely an otherwise uninteresting spot. For example, I painted flowers on the door of my kitchen spice closet—a bouquet of poppies and daisies that makes that corner glow with a garden spirit.

Recently I reasoned that because I had worked out mechanical ways of applying these things—using tracing papers of various kinds—others could be taught to do it. I therefore started a class. My most enthusiastic students were children. To them I gave a few trial lessons without charge to encourage them, and incidentally to convince their parents that the class would be of practical value. My charge is within reach of all purses. It is 30 cents a lesson.

Mrs. Leona A. P.

Welcome

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., for Monitor Camera Club

Daily Anecdote

Quick Move

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Abraham Lincoln arrived in Springfield, Ill., to begin the practice of law, he was riding a borrowed horse. His personal effects consisted of three law books and a few pieces of clothing. He went to the store of a prosperous merchant named Speed, intending to buy a bed. When he found that the price was $17 he confessed that he did not have that amount.

Speed offered to trust him, but Lincoln said; "If I fail here as a lawyer, I will probably never pay you at all."

Speed then offered to share a large double bed with him.

"Where is your room?" asked Lincoln.

"Upstairs," said Speed, pointing to a stairway.

Without further talk Lincoln took his saddle-bags on his arm, carried them to the floor above and deposited them on the floor. He immediately returned to the store, his face wreathed in smiles. "Well, Speed," he said, "I'm moved!"

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sanballat

WHEN the Jews were rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, under the guidance of Nehemiah, the leader of Samaritan opposition to this task was Sanballat, Governor of Samaria. He is described as the "Horonite" (Neh. 2:10), which is taken as suggesting that he came originally from the Moabite city of Horonaim, which is mentioned in Isa. 15:5.

Sanballat, and his friends Tobiah and Geshem, first sought to turn the men of Jerusalem from their purpose by scorning their efforts (Neh. 2:19) and scoffing at the builders as "feeble Jews" who were seeking to obtain their stones from mere "heaps of rubbish" (Neh. 4:2). When this type of opposition failed, Sanballat resorted to the use of military force (Neh. 4:7ff.), and then attempted various subtle but unsuccessful stratagems in an effort to intimidate Nehemiah and discredit him with the Jews as with the Persian Government (Neh. 6).

Sanballat's daughter had married Manasseh, the grandson of the Jewish high priest (cf. Neh. 13:28), and when Manasseh was expelled by Nehemiah, the young man and his father-in-law established a rival temple on Mount Gerizim in Samaria.

Quotation for Today

WHEN people who are tolerably fortunate in their outward lot do not find in life sufficient enjoyment to make it valuable to them, the cause generally is caring for nobody but themselves.—JOHN STUART MILL.

The Children's Corner

The Toys Play Circus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE old Dutch clock in the playroom struck nine times. One two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine. Nan and Ned had been asleep a whole hour so it was time for the toys to wake up and take possession of the playroom.

For every night from nine o'clock to ten o'clock all the toys in Nan and Ned's playroom acted just like real people. They laughed and played, had parties, went to school, and did kind things for their neighbors, just as real people do.

Their day was not very long, just one hour, from nine to ten. The minute the old Dutch clock struck ten, back to bed they all went, and there they quietly slept until the next morning when the children came in to play.

* * *

The circus clown—Cristy Clown, he was called—stood up on the table and rapped for order. Everyone was talking at once and Cristy knew that to get anything done, only one must talk at a time.

Christy nearly always took charge of the meetings. He was a very funny-looking fellow, with his pointed cap, ruffled suit and queer powdered face. But Cristy could look very sober too, and when he rapped for order, every single toy knew that it was time to be quiet and listen to what he had to say.

So Spinky Spitz stopped barking Leo Lion stopped roaring, Mamie Mouse stopped squeaking and all the other animals and dolls became very quiet and attentive.

"Fellow toys," he began, "our time is passing rapidly. What is your plan for the evening? What do you wish to do?"

Immediately there was a great babbling of voices; all the toys were talking at once. Finally the great roaring voice of Leo Lion made itself heard.

"I move," began the lion, "I move that we play jungle."

"Your motion has no second; it is lost," said the clown hurriedly.

"I move we play war," shouted the captain of the little tin soldiers.

"We will not vote on that motion," said the clown severely. War is not a game. Do I hear any other motion?"

"I move that we play house," suggested Dorothy Doll, who usually talked more than the other dolls.

All the dolls immediately clapped their hands, but the animals looked bored.

"That motion has no second," said the clown hurriedly. "It is lost."

* * *

"I move that we play circus," piped up little Mamie Mouse in her squeaky little voice, and after a pause someone else shouted, "Yes, Yes!"

"It has been moved and seconded that we play circus," announced Cristy Clown with a smile of satisfaction. All in favor say "aye." The "ayes" have it. We will play circus."

"I don't see any use in having meetings," growled Leo Lion." We always end by playing circus anyway."

"Well, that's better than wasting all our time talking and not playing at all," consoled Spinky Spitz.

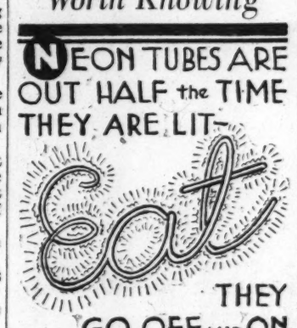
"I wonder why Mamie Mouse always moves that we play circus," mused Dorothy Doll.

By this time the parade had started, lead by Cristy Clown, tumbling and rolling about in a very funny fashion. Right between his feet came Mamie Mouse, walking in a very dignified manner, wearing Cristy's pointed clown hat.

"I guess Mamie likes to wear the clown hat," remarked Kitten Kat, washing her face carefully as she watched the parade.

Worth Knowing

NEON TUBES ARE OUT HALF the TIME THEY ARE LIT—



THEY GO OFF AND ON 120 TIMES A SECOND

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Given in Love"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A MOTHER and daughter were suddenly deprived of their income, and things looked dark indeed, with no money on hand and very little food.

A neighbor, a little Jewish lady, whom they had barely known to say "Good morning" to, or to give a few flowers from the garden, came to their home, her arms filled with bundles—flour, sugar, butter, eggs, and meat. With brimming eyes, she said when giving them, "It is just a neighborly act, given in love. I have heard and I am sorry."

On being thanked, she replied, "Please do not tell anyone, it is just a neighborly act, you know." As she left, she shook hands, leaving a $5 bill in the astonished mother's hand. So fine was her sense of kindness and courtesy that she said the money was a loan, but did not have to be paid for a long time.

The mother's and daughter's thoughts were lifted from the contemplation of what they had not, to what they had, and to be alert to an opportunity to also do a "neighborly act" of kindness and to be sure that it was "given in love."

For the Scrapbook

Culled Kernels

Do what you can, where you are, with what you have.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.—*English Proverb.*

They must have strong legs that can support prosperous days.—*German Adage.*

A man who does nothing is not born, though he lives 100 years.—*Chinese Adage.*

Did you ever observe that immoderate laughter always ends in a sigh?—*Leigh Hunt.*

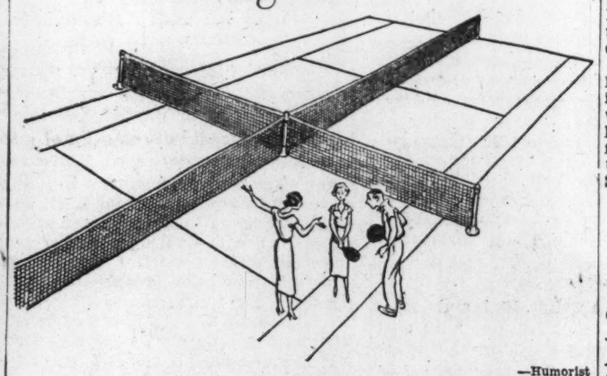
Language must show a man—speak that I may see thee; it springs out of the most retired and inmost part of us.—*Ben Jonson.*

Let us do something to show that we have lived.—*Cicero.*

It is by grim energy and resolute courage that we move on to better things.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Friends are good—good if well chosen.—*DeFoe.*

In Lighter Vein



—Humorist

"We had to fix it like this because Herbert is such a shocking poacher."

Probably Used (Water) Wings

Mrs. Newrich was describing her travels to an audience. "And have you been in South America?" somebody inquired.

"Many times," said Mrs. Newrich, rather bored. "In fact, I know it from end to end."

"Then, of course, you went up the Amazon?"

"No! As a matter of fact, I didn't," said Mrs. Newrich. "But my husband went to the top. You know I never did care for climbing."—*Christian Advocate.*

His Term

A social worker on her first visit to a prison was greatly impressed by the sorrowful attitude of one man she found. "My poor man," she sympathized, "what is the length of time you'll spend here?"

"All depends on politics, lady," replied the mournful one. "I'm the warden."

A Cook Would Know That

Chief Petty Officer: "The enemy are as thick as peas. What shall we do?"

Officer of the Day: "Shell 'em; shell 'em!"—*American Boy.*

The Diplomat

That a certain young man is wise beyond his years was proved when he paused before answering a widow who had asked him to guess her age.

"You must have some idea," she said.

"I have several ideas," said the young man with a smile. "The only trouble is that I hesitate whether to make you 10 years younger on account of your looks or 10 years older on account of your intelligence."—*Toronto Globe.*

Right Shape

A motorist stopped at a wayside general store and inquired of the rustic proprietor, "What have you in the shape of automobile tires?"

"In the shape of automobile tires I have wreaths, life preservers, and doughnuts," was the quick reply.—*Battalion.*

Easily Hit

"'Twas a fine sermon the day," observed McNairn, "'tho mebbe 'twas a wee bit personal for ye."

"Na," sighed the village reprobate, "it's a michty puir sermon that disnae hit me somewhere!"—*Scottish Calendar.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXV

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

MANY Scottish and Irish names are patronymic. Thus *MacAlaster*, with its variants *MacAlester* and *MacAlister*, are for sons of *Alister* (a shortened form of *Alexander*). *MacArdle* means the son of *Ardghal*, a Celtic name meaning "mighty" or "noble valor."

MacAvoy is a color nickname and signifies "the son of *Aedh*" (the yellow haired). It has also a secondary meaning, "son of the servant of the yellow haired."

The Gaelic name *Adair* is local and means "dweller at the ford by the oak tree," which is as picturesque an address as the heart of poet could desire.

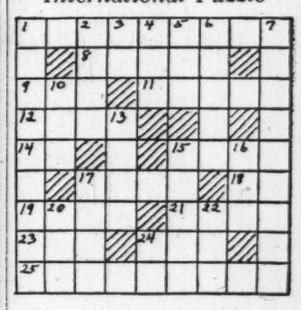
Most of these Celtic names are equally poetic or fanciful. *MacBean* is for "son of Betha, or Life." *MacBeath* and *Macbeth* have the same meaning. *MacCall* means the "son of Cathal, or War." *MacCallum* stands for the "son of Malcolm." *MacCarthy* is for the "son of Carthack," and *MacCartney*, the "son of Cartannock." In Irish this is a nickname, and *Cartannock* means "charitable and kind."

Reddie is a diminutive of *Redmond*, while *MacCready* means the "son of Reddie." *MacCutcheon* is for the "son of Huch(e)on." *Hucheon* is a diminutive of the popular font name *Hugh*. *MacElroy* is the "son of Gilroy," and *MacFadden* and *MacFadyan* are each for the "son of Patrick."

Blossoms

Heinz F. Roevekamp, New York City, for Monitor Camera Club

International Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—The walled city of Mukden is here.
8—Pertaining to one of British Isles.
9—The Mohave Desert is in this state (abbr.).
11—To be or live on the border.
12—City in Ukraine, Europe.
14—Half an em.
15—Descriptive of the ocean.
17—Como is one about 35 miles long, Italy.
18—Bird of Hawaiian Islands.
19—Fervor.
21—Franz Josef —— Iles in the Arctic Ocean.
23—Country in Asia (abbr.).
24—Doctor of Philosophy (abbr.).
25—Natives of a nation in Africa.

Down
1—Part of Northwest Territories, Can.
2—River in Africa.
3—Creditor (abbr.).
4—Possessive pronoun.
5—River in Wales and England.
6—Province in Prussia.
7—Group of rocky islands belonging to New Zealand.
10—Department in France.
13—River in southern Africa.
15—Capital of 23 across.
16—Eternity.
17—Well-bred woman.
20—London is capital of this country (abbr.).
22—County in Idaho.
24——— Barrow is at northern extremity of Alaska (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The End of the Party*

By CARMACK

At the party this afternoon Tiddlywinks did all of his tricks two or three times and then he was ready to go home—
"What's your hurry?" I said, "Wait a few minutes and maybe you'll get some refreshments"—
"Refreshments?" he asked, "What's that?" So I told him it was sandwiches and cake and ice cream and things like that—
After which he was only too glad to wait—
And oh, Boy! was everybody good to us? We didn't refuse anything, either—
The result was we had about all we could do to waddle home—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Uncle Sam, Power Merchant

AT THE Bonneville Dam on the lower Columbia River, President Roosevelt said, Friday, "The power that we are going to be developing here is going to be power which for all time is going to be controlled by Government." There is a finality about his words which ignores the fact that this business of operating mammoth hydroelectric plants, like most of the things any government undertakes, is after all an experiment.

Strangely, even the opponents of federal power production seem to look upon excursions into that field as something not only novel but hopelessly irretrievable. The fact is that retaining federal ownership of power sites has been the policy since the establishment of the Federal Power Commission in 1920. That the Government should attempt the operation of these sites instead of leasing them to private enterprise involves a test of efficiency in which the public ownership program may stand or fall.

History is not without examples of public enterprises that have failed and been turned over to private syndicates as concessionaires. Many a small town in the United States during the last decade has sold out its municipal electric system for inclusion in a utility company's superpower chain. Europe could provide an example or two of national telephone systems turned over to private operation. If public management of power resources proves to be actually incompetent and shot through with politics, will it really continue "for all time"?

Or if government power projects are uneconomically planned in the first place, will they fare any better than private misadventures? President Roosevelt declares his faith that "you cannot have too much power" and that industries will spring up to use power where it is provided. The Pacific Northwest, it is said, has already 1,400,000 kilowatts of production capacity, some of it in large efficient municipal plants, while the peak consumption is 730,000 kilowatts.

It is true that most successful enterprises build ahead of demand but it is also true that they are sometimes left with a surplus of facilities as embarrassing as the agricultural surplus which the Roosevelt Administration is trying to whittle down. The Tennessee Valley Authority has found a real sales job on its hands in trying to expand the uses of electric power more rapidly than private utilities expand it.

What some fear is that a failure, if it occurs in public operation, will be covered up by cost juggling and the plants be carried along at government expense. This is something carefully to be guarded against. If the Columbia, Tennessee, Colorado and possibly the St. Lawrence power projects are to be, as President Roosevelt contemplates, "yardsticks" for judging the fairness of rates elsewhere, then their system of accounting becomes of utmost public importance.

First of all, such power systems obviously should pay all their own operating expenses out of revenue. Second, they should return a reasonable rate of interest on the full cost of the Government's investment in them. Third, they should yield a moderate sum annually toward amortization of that investment. Fourth, they should pay the equivalent of ordinary taxes to local and national governments.

Anything less than this means that taxpayers are paying part of the electric light and power bills of persons fortunate enough to be in the governmentally favored areas. A rate figured on anything less than this basis would be a short-measure yardstick because it would fail to take into account charges a private company must meet. Public operation should come up to this standard if it expects to serve the purpose and enjoy the permanence Mr. Roosevelt envisages.

New Charter Commission Essential

ECONOMY alone might well justify a special message from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to the extraordinary session of the Legislature, asking for repeal of the Mandelbaum-Streit New York Charter Revision Commission Bill. While this measure provided a mere $50,000 for the commission's expenses, the body, to all useful extent and purpose, is today impotent after the resignations of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Judge Samuel Seabury, Mr. George Brokaw Compton and practically every other commissioner who stood for anything resembling effective revision of New York City's archaic fundamental law.

That the commission will be able to do nothing that will satisfy the electorate is obvious, and if it persists in trying to draft a new charter, that instrument is certain of rejection when it is submitted to the voters. No such proposed charter could have a chance of being approved with such forces as those headed by Mr. Smith and Judge Seabury opposed to it.

The commission set up by the regular session of the 1934 Legislature never had a chance of effective accomplishment. It was the product of politics by a lawmaking body which was unfriendly to charter revision that would mean elimination of patronage and soft, well-paying jobs.

It is now apparent that if anything resembling real charter revision in New York is to be had, it must be the product of a new commission, and it is confidently expected that Governor Lehman will urge on the Legislature the repeal of the Mandelbaum-Streit Act and a new law authorizing another body in its place.

Meanwhile New York City will be able to carry on under its present charter, with its manifold county, borough and city governments, all of which, together, make for the biggest city budget in the world. It managed to get on during the Seth Low and the John Purroy Mitchel Administrations and has made progress, both with regard to clean government and reduction of expenses, under the Fusion Administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

That worth-while charter revision will be achieved ultimately is not to be doubted, for the thought in the electorate is for better, cleaner government, and this thought is being intelligently directed by men like Mr. Smith, Judge Seabury, Mr. Compton and others into ever-broadening fields and with an honest forcefulness before which the politician always retreats.

Let's Fly the Atlantic for Dinner!

NOTHING could more clearly indicate the certainty of regular transatlantic flying in the near future than the calm acceptance by the public of the rather startling record just made by the new Sikorsky S-42 flying boat. Designed for the Pan American Airways for immediate service on its South American run, it actually was built with an eye to cross-ocean flying.

On a triangular course over water it made a trip of 1242.8 miles at an average speed of 157.5 miles an hour. In transatlantic terms, it made the equivalent of a trip from Newfoundland to the Azores in 7 hours 53 minutes and 58 seconds. Time on the westerly flight would be somewhat slower because of the prevailing head winds.

Atlantic crossing via the Azores long has been considered the most promising route for early regular service. The weather is good along the proposed route and the Azores represent a favorable stopping place for refueling. The problem then resolved itself into getting a ship that would make the trip to the Azores with a sizable pay load at good speed and with a high degree of ocean safety.

On this test trip made at only cruising speed, a load equivalent to 32 passengers and 2000 pounds of mail was carried. Such a load would have definite pay possibilities. Carrying this load only 60 per cent of the ship's horsepower was used. It had plenty of reserve fuel for further flight. In other words it operated with the normal reserves for regular flying.

If the hop from Newfoundland to the Azores can be made in a little less than eight hours, then a trip from New York to Europe via Newfoundland and the Azores, landing in Portugal, could be made in roughly twenty-three hours. Such a trip in a large commodious ship like the S-42 with its pay load possibilities is attractive enough to make cross-ocean flying practically an immediate possibility. It now depends upon organizational and economic factors.

Nor is this Sikorsky flying boat the only transatlantic possibility. Glenn L. Martin, veteran designer, has turned out a twin-engined bomber for the army which is an excellent design for conversion to commercial purposes. It outperforms all other ships of its type. With it or a similar ship the conservative Mr. Martin says that cross-ocean flying, independent of island stops, could be undertaken next year.

His plans call for a ship with such an extended range that it could fly direct from New York to London and have reserve enough to fly nearly halfway back again without refueling. His ship would cruise at around 200 miles an hour, making the New York-London trip a matter of probably 15 hours.

These possibilities are all with low-flying ships rated at sea-level performance. If the stratosphere designs of Wiley Post work out, such trips could be made at twice the speed and half the cost. This would immediately greatly reduce the cost of operation. In fact, flights across the Atlantic at around $100 a person and in half a day are foreseen if the Post theories prove practical.

Removing Crime's Tools

CALIFORNIA has started a campaign to attack crime at its most vulnerable point by removing firearms utterly from the average citizen. The small army now circulating initiative petitions for this measure enjoys the almost unanimous backing of police, judiciary, civic and religious organizations. If its hopes are realized, the State will give America an effective means of reducing crime's staggering bill by fully 75 per cent.

The proposed Alco Crime Prevention Law would restrict to the military, peace officers, and guards at such institutions as banks and prisons, possession of all weapons capable of being concealed on one's person. In a sense, it would take up the battle against crime where the recently enacted federal statute against machine guns and automatic pistols leaves off. It is designed to prevent that 90 per cent of crimes of passion which criminologists agree would not occur without the too-easy availability of lethal weapons, and gradually, as its enforcement became efficient, to blot out the 75 per cent of all violent crimes which these same authorities assert would be impossible without guns.

Proponents of this measure have been pleasurably amazed at the readiness with which sportsmen and even sporting goods dealers have joined their ranks. It is obvious, nevertheless, that the most serious opposition will come from those who would profit by the continued promiscuous sale of guns, and from those who sincerely believe in the efficacy of a revolver in the home as a protection against criminals. The strength of the gun dealer will be destroyed if his true motives are exposed, but the man who believes that a pistol will protect his family must be convinced of his error.

The question may remain in a Californian's thought, however, is this law enforceable? Backers of the Alco measure answer such questions by pointing to the provision of their proposed law which would make the seller of a gun used in crime equally guilty with the man who commits a crime by its aid. Under such a law, the investigation of every crime in which a gun is used would include the finding of the man who sold it, and in every case where that man could be found he would be removed in the most effective way from the illegal gun trade.

One obvious weakness of the law would be the difficulty of preventing shipment of guns into the State from beyond its borders. Several neighboring states, however, are reported so keenly interested in the California experiment that, if it shows any measure of success, passage of similar laws by their citizens may conceivably widen the ripple of disarmed communities until the entire nation is engulfed in an anticrime wave.

Before that ripple can begin, however, backers of this measure must convince some half a million California citizens that they should sign petitions placing it on the ballot, and a majority of the voters must ratify their action.

Bookman's Travels

The Trail of Cartier

By L. A. SLOPER

Literary Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL

THE patience of people is extraordinary, at least in North America. The boat for the Saguenay River was to sail at 6:30. It didn't. It lay at the dock in Montreal. Nobody seemed to mind. Nobody seemed to have anything to do. People sat on the dock and looked at the passengers on the deck, many of whom had hurried to get there in time. The passengers looked back. Very Russian. You would never have supposed that an event was in the making.

Yet surely it is an event to follow the trail of Jacques Cartier, whose anniversary is being celebrated this year. The celebrations are far-reaching, almost as far-reaching as Cartier's explorations. It is true that we were following the trail the wrong way. We were going down the St. Lawrence. Still, I believe Cartier went back by the same route.

The cause of the delay, it developed, was the late arrival of a connecting boat from Toronto. Eventually the stragglers turned up, and we sailed, at 8:15, as calmly as if time had been recognized as one of man's bad jokes.

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If river travel lacks the excitements of ocean voyaging, it offers compensating advantages. The progress is very even—much more even than on an airplane. You may sleep, eat, walk the deck, dance, read and talk. The reading tastes of the Saguenay trippers were of a good average. Besides the usual magazines, I saw Lewis's "Work of Art," Mrs. Miller's "Lamb in His Bosom" and several heavier tomes of travel and such like.

Mostly we ate and slept and dozed. It's disgraceful, the way one eats. Air, sunshine, food—really too much food. It was all the fault, really, of Cent-Trente. On the first night, at dinner, we had the services of a waiter who didn't realize the possibilities of his position. But on the second day we stumbled on Cent-Trente.

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Cent-Trente is not only a waiter. He is a philosopher and an artist, and he is endowed with the mothering instinct. He guides you to the most subtle delights on the menu, and at his table there is no limit to "seconds," except your own. Double and triple desserts are his specialty. If he has a fault, it is that he is sometimes too persuasive. But in a way he is justified, for not all the good cooks are in old France.

If he is satisfied that you are worthy, he will not only share with you while you eat odd bits of information, but he will allow you a glimpse of the secret places of his artistic imagination. You will forget the delights of the table for a few minutes when he points out, at Quebec, the Empress of Britain, just in from a four-day run from Europe, and gives you her history and recounts her marvels. And far up the Saguenay, where the boat passes between two points of land, Cap Eternité and Cap Trinité, he will, with a rapt expression, interpret them to you: "Ah, it is like a cathedral."

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On this trip we got more light on flying. Sitting in the stern, we watched the gulls following the boat up the Saguenay. Then we knew we were right about their superiority. The ease and grace of their soaring on still wings is especially wonderful. This is not news. Man has long known it. He has tried to imitate it. So far he has not had great success, except with the aid of his engines.

Some of these gulls, we discovered, are individualists. They would never get on under a dictatorship. When food was thrown from the ship, the mob swooped down to devour it. But a few finer spirits among them disdained this garbage. They soared on, looking for better game. Some of them were rather ferocious looking. At times they came close to the stern of the boat, and one felt rather like Prometheus. But at the last moment they always swerved off.

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Yet for all their grace and freedom, who would be a gull? Think of spending your life following ships in search of food. And their song is not pleasing. No gull, so far as I know, has written a symphony. Nevertheless, we heard a symphony on this trip. The dance orchestra, of five pieces, gave afternoon concerts, and one day we were amazed to hear the melodies of Schubert's "Unfinished." From one violin, one cello, a clarinet, a piano and drums.

Yet we heard it out, and enjoyed it. I would not have you think that all its beauties were revealed, but there was more to our pleasure than surprise. These musicians, although they play foxtrots mostly, are, after all, musicians. They feel rhythms, they give shape to a phrase. In the evening, the pianist played snatches of symphonic music to himself between dances. The violinist has a string quartet which plays for the Canadian radio.

Tail Coats and Stage Whispers

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WHEN it was hinted that a "foreign power" was involved in the alleged conspiracies which were abruptly checked in Germany, there was an immediate cry that the foreign power must be France. There were indeed vague suggestions that perhaps Russia had fomented troubles. Nor was Great Britain left out of the whisperings. Even relatively small nations such as Yugoslavia were indicated with knowing nods. But, when the tour of Europe was completed, suspicion settled on France.

Many aspects of this matter are worth considering. In the first place it is obviously improper from any diplomatic standpoint to launch accusations. Incidents of this kind quite conceivably prepare the way for war. The charge that a "foreign power" has intervened in domestic concerns is one of exceptional gravity. Even were it fully justified, it should be dealt with by discreet diplomatic process.

But, since France was not named, it may be thought that the insinuation was robbed of its sting. On the contrary, it would appear to be aggravated by its very lack of precision. The worst kind of libel is that which is conveyed in the form of fiction—where an easily recognizable person is presented in unpleasant circumstances under an invented name.

The French were therefore disturbed at the implication of the reports from Germany. What could be the purpose of holding them up to the eyes of the world as being in some degree guilty of crimes deserving the most condign punishment? Germany, they argued, should be called upon either to withdraw, or to give evidence of the serious assumptions calculated to affect European relations.

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I think it is highly to be deprecated that there is now constant speculation in political circles as to the future of the existing régime in foreign countries. It is permissible for the journalist to make these speculations. It is indeed his rôle to estimate forces and to inform his public of the course of events and their probable issue. It is likewise the proper business of diplomatists to convey to their governments their appreciation of movements abroad. But there has sprung up an undesirable kind of publicity which lies somewhere between the confidences of the chancelleries and the purely personal affirmations of the newspaper men.

Now at Geneva I was informed, time after time, of the folly of making any concessions to the Hitler régime, because the days of the Hitler régime were numbered. I was informed that this was the view of such and such a statesman—that he had made the assertion in such and such company. The conclusion was drawn that not one but several governments were acquainted with facts which were not known to the public. From this conclusion to the belief of connivance is a short step. Something mysterious, said the quidnuncs, was going on.

We may be sure that the German Government was well aware of all that was said in the corridors of Geneva. It may well be that what was said was exaggerated and distorted. If, therefore, at a given moment a plot was discovered in Germany against the Government—and as to that, I express no opinion—it is comprehensible enough that foreigners, who would appear to have early knowledge of what was in the wind, should be thought to be in some sense a party to the plot. Cognizance and complicity may be regarded, in some instances, as almost interchangeable terms.

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It follows that innocent speculations, whether of responsible or irresponsible persons, can easily, in circumstances of excitement and exasperation, produce the most perilous results. Let me make it clear that I am not criticizing individuals; but I do feel most strongly that, in international assemblies, the danger of indiscretions is greatly magnified, and that it is impossible to take too much care.

Another point that must be made is the difficulty of drawing the line between legitimate and illegitimate diplomatic activities in a foreign country. Every representative abroad, of every country, naturally listens to any person who can keep him informed, not only of surface manifestations, but of underground tendencies. Within badly traced limits, he is entitled to keep in close relations with those who are out of office today but may be in office tomorrow.

Officials are not restricted to the official sphere. There are intermediaries of every conceivable nuance. Germany has continually permitted and encouraged the negotiations of men who have no mandate. Sometimes their policy is opposed to that of the actual Government. I have myself reported many times the proposals of Germans who hold influential, but nonofficial, positions to similar French circles. On the other hand, I have reported the unofficial proposals of official Germans.

No government ever protests against such soundings. They are a recognized part of the system. They are deliberately employed by governments which are free to repudiate or to avail themselves of bargains that are tentatively struck, of possible agreements tacitly consented. Nothing remotely resembling conspiracy can possibly be charged against the normal methods of secret diplomacy.

Yet there are bounds which, if they cannot be strictly defined, must be strictly observed. There is no reason whatever to believe that they have been overstepped. There is no reason whatever to believe that France has behaved improperly. But the moral—of more general import—is that public diplomacy, which we all applaud, should not be ingenuously taken to mean that all talks are public, that all information is official, and that no government shall ever interest itself in the prospects of a foreign government.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Newspapers' Code of Practical Idealism

By FRANK L. PERRIN

BECAUSE two young newspaper reporters in Danville, Ky., refused to disclose in court the source of information which they obtained in advance of the threatened hanging in effigy of a representative in the State Legislature, they were both declared guilty of contempt of a magistrate's court and temporarily jailed. I have known thousands of newspaper reporters and editors. I still know quite a number of them. In all my experience with members of the craft I have never personally known one who was punished for something he knew but would not tell. I have, however, known some of these who probably should have been penalized for telling things they did not know. These, and not the silent defenders of a more or less idealistic code, are the real culprits.

It is interesting, if one is more or less familiar with the processes and exigencies of newspaper making, and possesses, meanwhile, a proper appreciation of the relations of newspapers to the public and of the public to the newspapers, to analyze this unwritten code so bravely defended by the hapless victims of Kentucky justice. But let the view be expressed in the beginning that no magistrate or justice of other than a court of record should arrogate to himself the authority to imprison a stubborn or recalcitrant witness on a charge of contempt. If by chance he should assume the authority to punish such an offender, let him impose a fine and permit an appeal to a higher court. The majesty of the law could thus be vindicated and the wrath of the magistrate appeased.

It is an established and a reasonable theory of the law that a witness in a criminal cause may be required to answer any question propounded unless the answer to such a question might tend to incriminate himself. Probably the rule thus established would make it incumbent upon the two protesting reporters to disclose the information which the magistrate sought. In the absence of any recognized journalistic code of ethics, or some binding secret obligation, the newspaper men apparently can plead no extenuation. They stand, otherwise, in the position of any witness who refuses to answer. Despite my loyalty to the profession which I follow, I am, nevertheless, a defender of established authority as represented by courts of justice.

There may arise in the case under discussion some question as to the actual status of the two witnesses before the bar of the police judge. I do not, in fact, know the nature or degree of the offense when it is threatened to hang a member of the Legislature in effigy, or when one is actually hanged in effigy. Does the possession of knowledge of such a threat or of such an act itself tend to incriminate the possessor of that knowledge? Does the refusal to divulge the source of information raise a presumption of moral turpitude?

At a meeting of newspaper editors not long ago a resolution was offered pledging those papers represented in the organization, national in its scope, to inform their readers whenever the facts in the case warranted, or seemed to warrant it, of the insolvency or weakness of any bank in their city or community. The resolution was not adopted, because discussion made it quite clear that more harm than benefit would result from such a course.

It was insisted, and probably the fact could be established, that newspaper editors and publishers are frequently in possession of information damaging to banks as well as other businesses, and that, as a matter of public policy, disclosures are not made. Indeed, in respect to national banks, the circulation of rumors of insolvency or unsoundness from any cause is forbidden by federal statute.

Whatever code of ethics, written or unwritten, governs the decisions of editors and news writers, it is a code self-imposed, generally speaking, and is as flexible and as adaptable to the circumstances and surroundings in any given case as are all human codes. Against this code, more compassionate than compulsory, more charitable than declared statutory edict, there must be arrayed something more self-executing than the judgment of an inferior tribunal if it is to be violated or annulled. The veteran who has had some part in interpreting this code and in explaining to ambitious apprentices the reasons why it must always be applied, easily recalls many instances where the charitable observance of the tenet has operated helpfully in the effort to make amends or restitution to those who otherwise might have suffered unreasonably and perhaps unjustly.

In public affairs and in business the confidence of planners and prospective investors must likewise be safeguarded. Publicity at inopportune times may undo work only well begun. So there is a code which, it may be, is applied hourly and daily, perhaps almost instinctively, in newspaper offices and by every worker in them. Those who habitually observe and defend that code may quite naturally be convinced that they are not indulging in sham heroics when they defy a police court magistrate who seeks to intimidate them by his interpretation of what he assumes to be the law.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

What Nebraska Farmer Thinks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of July 18, Mr. Erwin D. Canham reports that farmers of the West are largely favorable to the crop regulation program. This comes as a surprise to me because farmers here seem to be almost unanimously opposed to the entire scheme. I have attended many meetings of farmers, locally and in other parts of Nebraska and can remember only three men who have approved of the plan and two of them objected to details. A neighbor who farms and feeds cattle by the hundreds, buying in Denver and selling in Chicago, said that he had not been able to find one farmer in favor of it. Editors of farm papers and leaders of farm organizations should know the sentiment of their people, but sometimes their statements are colored by their own opinions and may not reflect the true picture of what the man on the farm is thinking.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Canham will visit Nebraska, the home of the Farmers' Union, which is still congratulating itself that it maintained control of its own cooperatives instead of surrendering to government control. He will be able to find in the Nebraska Union Farmer a wide-open forum for the editor and individual members who appreciate and make extensive use of the freedom of the press. If he should chance to pass through York County it would be a pleasure to introduce him to some farmers who also appreciate and use freedom of speech. These men have balanced their budgets through fair weather, rain, hail, howling winds at twenty below zero, and weeks of winds straight from the deserts of the Southwest with temperatures between 100 degrees and 110 degrees. They have held on through market reverses and even the handicaps imposed by a government, either under the pretext or in the endeavor to "help the farmer." These men have well-defined opinions about having the management of their business taken away from them and turned over to politicians who are not able to balance their own or the public budget.

NAT R. SIMMONS.

York, Neb.